B.S.A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 189 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
& MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gent's Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
& MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XIII NO. 132— BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1925 ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES;

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

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Yearly ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6	Rs. 9

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SINGLE COPY TWO ANNAS.

FRIENDSHIP is the GIFT

of the Gods and the Most Precious Boon to Man.

If you require to have a true but unfailing friend, we should like to recommend our world-renowned

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS.

In reality, they are a boon to suffering humanity.
They have served many, and will serve you too—in curing Mental weakness, Brain-fag, Indigestion, Constipation, etc.

Only a Rupee per tin with 32 pills. For a detailed and complete price list please write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi Road : : : : BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
6th June	NARKUNDA		16,227
13th „	RAZMAK	MOREA •	10,911
20th „	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th „	RAZMAK	MOOLTANx	20,847
4th July.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
11th „	RAZMAK	MALWA•	10,941
18th „	RANPURA		16,100
25th „	MALOJA x		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA		7,952
8th „	RAZMAK	MANTUA •	10,902
15th „	CALEDONIA.		7,622
22nd „	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
29th „	MOREA		10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th „	KAISAR-I-HIND		16,227
19th „	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA•	16,100
26th „	RANPURA		
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	16,504
10th „	CHINA		7,952
17th „	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x.	20,847
24th „	RAWALPINDI		16,100
31st „	RAZMAK	MALWA •	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,100
14th „	RAZMAK	MALOJA	20,837
21st „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th „	RAZMAK	MANTUA x	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th „	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,953
19th „	DEVANHA		8,151
26th „	RAZMAK	MOREA x	10,919

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

• Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First saloon "A" return tickets at special reduced rates are available by any sailing during the period commencing from Bombay on the 20th June and terminating by the New s.s. "RANPURA" due Bombay on the 11th September. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by sea, £105.
To London and back via Marseilles, including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions, £120.
To Marseilles and back, £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925		
11th June	MANDALA	8 246
25th „	NIRVANA*	6,021
16th July	DOMALA	8,441
6th August	MARGHA	8,278
8th Oct.	WARFIELD*	6,060
29th Oct.	NIRVANAx *	6,021
12th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
26th „	DUMANA	8,427
10th Dec.	MARGHA	8,278

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
11th June	ALIPORE*	5,273	
23rd „	SOUDAN	6,696	NALDERA
7th July	SICILIA	6,813	
4th Aug.	DELTA	8,097	DONGOLA
7th „	NARKUNDA	16,227	
1st Sept.	SOUDAN	6,696	CATHAY
15th „	SICILIA	6,813	MALOJA
13th Oct.	DELTA	8,097	NALDERA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	NARKUNDA

*Cargo vessels only: proceed to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination.
5th June	VASNA	Busreh via Karachi.
10th June	BAMORA	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
10th „	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on SATURDAYS and MONDAYS have now been suspended until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS as usual.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P.O. BOX 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5848	22nd „	8thJune
Tokushima Maru.	K. Fukuda	5976	2nd June	12th „
Rangoon Maru.	T. Tokunaga.	5059	7th June	19th June
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	17th „	1st July
*Sado Maru	K. Horikawa	5898	27th June	10th July
Toyooka Maru	S Enya	7098	17th July	31st July

*Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage with food	3rd Class without food	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Singapore —	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong —	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai —	540	326	240	160	128
Kobe —	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
INDUS MARU.	K. Mori	4366	31st May	9th June
BINGO MARU.	H. Chiba	6015	2 June	8 June
KOYEI MARU.	B.Nakagawa	4733	3 June	..
CELEBES MARU.	H. Morita	5863	11 June	24th June
INDO MARU.	I. Kawasaki	5009	16 June	30 June
HONOLULU MARU	G. Fujita	5750	25 June	9th July

xPassenger Steamer.
*Calling at Honkong.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 12158. Telegrams "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box, No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
WITH
ZENITH LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Have no trouble with Law Suits
PROMPT PAYMENTS
PURELY INDIAN MANAGEMENT.
Apply for full particulars
H. M. MEHTA,
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Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union.
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.
The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.
Established 1891.
Insurance Funds over .. Rs. 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed .. Rs. 4,25,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserved Fund
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India
We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:— P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary.
285/10, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA

C. M. SHAH & Co.,
Chief Agents For Bombay Presidency
Kapadia Building,
Ardeshir Dadi Street, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.
Chief Agents For C. P & Berar :—
S. H. THACKER,
Chief Agents :—For Gujrat, Kathiawar,
Raipur, Naiwada
No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad,
S. R. DONGRE & Co., Sitabaidi Nagpur

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED :—1910 :
Dividend declared 1921 — — — 20% Dividend declared previous years — 15—29
Dividend declared 1922 — — — 30%
The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8/- per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Established 1897)
STRIKING PROGRESS:
TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS OF ECONOMICAL AND CAREFUL MANAGEMENT RESULT IN ASSETS EXCEEDING
2 1/2 CRORES TO-DAY.
THE COMPANY TO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH.
Head Office: ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
214, Hornby Road, BOMBAY. Managers.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES
AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment, etc., also be had.
FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.
For further particulars, write to :—
M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.
(Founded by Sir P. C. RAY).
"B. C. P. W."

ANTISEPTIC TOOTH POWDER
RODOFEN DENTAL CREAM
ESSENCE of CHIRATA = BITTER TONIC
" of NEEM = for SKIN DISEASES
EXT. GULANCHA Co. Liq. = for MALARIA and JAUNDICE
SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME and SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP.

DIARRHŒA TABLETS
LAXIL (LAXATIVE) TABLETS.
MALARIL TABLETS FOR MALARIA.
NIRVEDIN TABLETS FOR RELIEVING PAINS.
PTYCHOTIS TABLETS FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

BOMBAY DEPOT:— **THE POPULAR PHARMACY,**
Head Office— *Branch—*
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY. Phone No. 40784 SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

NOTICE.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF

SPECIAL CONCESSION RATES.

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

On and from Monday 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under :—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD.

Minimum twelve words.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle". Apply for revised terms of agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 143, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—1st grade SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON to act as Reserve Palace Physician—Pay Rs. 105/- allowance Rs. 25/- P. M. Will be guided by the State rules regarding leave, Pension, Security, etc. Apply to the STATE SURGEON, Alwar, by 15th June, 1925, with copies of testimonials and Photograph, which will not be returned.
A 23399

WANTED in a Native State of Gujarat young, experienced, energetic FIRST and SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL and ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. Candidates should apply immediately stating caste, age and pay expected with copies of testimonials, if any, to Box No. 800, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 23401

WANTED—A competent SECRETARY, qualified in Commercial Law and Practice, starting salary Rs. 500 per mensem, with an annual increment of Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 1,000; six months' probation and three years' agreement. Apply with testimonials in original to THE PRESIDENT, BURMA INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Post Box 277, RANGOON.
A 23393

WANTED—POST FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON. Salary up to Rs. 150 per mensem according to qualifications. Will be guided, as regards Travelling Allowance, Pension, security and all other respects by State Rules and regulations. Apply before 15th June, with photographs and copies of testimonials (not to be returned) without which no application will be considered, to the (STATE SURGEON, Alwar.
A 23361

WANTED—Energetic and hardworking persons to start independent business of their own in Bombay by canvassing from Chawl to Chawl for our best and tried medicine ARTAVDOSHARI, the well known Remedy on all kinds of MENSTRUAL TROUBLES. It is very efficacious and if once taken is always recommended. Hence easy sale. Patients all over Bombay. Good opportunity for honest and industrious men. Capital no question. Best Terms offered. For particulars apply to N. M. KHARE & Co., Phanaswadi, Bombay No. 2.
A R1207

B. S. RAILWAY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT wanted at once a qualified and experienced SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for a temporary vacancy on construction pay Rs. 50 per mensem with Rs. 10 allowance including house rent, etc. Apply sharp stating qualifications, age, previous experience and copies of testimonials to the undersigned. S. J. ALVAREZ Chief Medical Officer Bhavnagar State Railway, Bhavnagar Para 20-5-25.
23384

SITUATIONS WANTED.

CAPABLE and experienced SECOND CLASS ENGINEER apprenticed and—instructed at Railway works, wants EMPLOYMENT, either in-charge, assistant, Boiler attendant or Foreman Mechanic. Write:—NANDLAL NARANJI DAVE, Engineer, Anand, Gujrat.
B B

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

MANGOES AND LICHIS.

ROSE LICHI 400 Rs. 3/8, 800 Rs. 6, MANGOES—LANGRA Rs. 20; BOMBAY and KISHUNBHOG at Rs. 15 per 100. Pkg. and freight extra. Price with order. N. B.—Mangoes rare, book your orders with cash immediately Ask for price list for our healthiest Langra and Lichi grafts with 1 anna stamp. SUPERINTENDENT, BEHAR GARDEN, No. 8, Darbhanga.
F 23322

BEST KULU APPLES and PEARS to any part of India 11 lb. basket Rs. 5/4/0 V. P. P. all charges included. CHARLES LEE, Hurripur Orchards, P. O. Nagar Kulu, Punjab.
F E

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—One 20 N. H. P. Compound PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE of 130 lbs. pressure. INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING CO., Pydhownie No. 3, Bombay.
K R1209

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75, Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125, Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195, Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay Telephone No. 21223.
N WS

TYPEWRITERS:—We offer New Fox Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, for Rs. 290 Net. Unique opportunity to secure a highgrade typewriter with many exclusive features at such a low price. Call or write for demonstration. Corona latest Improved Model, Rs. 195, Corona Four (Four-bank Standard Keyboard) Rs. 225, Remington Portable Rs. 234, Factory Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and 11 and Olivers 9 and 11 at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Repairs to All Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPE WRITING CO. 24, Churchgate St. Fort Bombay.
W

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SREE RAMA WEAVING ESTT., NEAR OLD TOLL GATE, CANNANORE—Manufacturers of Cotton Checks, mercerised Tweeds, Sunproofs, bedsheets, shirtings, etc. Experienced Commission Agents are wanted. For particulars apply to MANAGER.
T R

FOR SALE—STEAMER SUDAMAJI in working order, particulars as below: Length 60 feet, Breadth 14 feet Height 11 feet. About 75 tons. Upper class cabin accommodation equal to 9 men, total accommodation 225 men; Engine with 4 cylinders Gardner's make, Tenders to reach before 25-6-25, for further particulars write to STORES SUPERINTENDENT, Morvi.
T 23387

PROFESSION

FOR A RADICAL CURE of functional nervous diseases, Consult Dr. THAKORE, Specialist, Soneji House, Sandhurst Road.
P 1194

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE INfallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR
"Bombay Chronicle"
Madhavan St., Fort Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column

NOTIFICATION.

BOMBAY MOTOR VEHICLES RULES, 1915.

IN exercise of the power vested in me under Rule 24 (4), (A and B) of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1915, as amended from time to time, I hereby direct that the use of acetylene or electric lamps or lamps of any description giving a powerful or intense light is hereby prohibited within the limits of the Town and Island of Bombay, unless the glasses of such lamps have been thickly ground or painted white

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 2nd June, 1925.
C23402

NOTIFICATION.

BOMBAY MOTOR VEHICLES RULES, 1915.

IN exercise of the power vested in me under Rule 23 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1915, as amended from time to time, I hereby direct that the use of mechanical devices for magnifying sounds, sirens, whistles or multiple horns or devices of a like nature is prohibited within the limits of the Town and Island of Bombay.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office
Bombay, 2nd June, 1925.
C23403

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the OFFICES of THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD., have been REMOVED from 1st June, 1925, to No. 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

TO LET—GODOWNS at the Shilotri Bank Buildings and a BUNGALOW near the Mahaluxmi Temple with a compound and a Garage. Apply Box No. 799 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
23400

THE TATA IRON & STEEL CO. LTD.

NOTICE

THE EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 4th June, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st March, 1925.
2. To declare a dividend on First Preference Shares.
3. To elect a Director in place of Sir Sassoon David, Bart, K.C.S.I., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To elect a Director in place of the Hon'ble Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, O. B. E., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st May, 1925, to the 8th June, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
TATA SONS, LIMITED, Agents,
R. D. TATA,
Director.

Bombay, 14th May, 1925. C23320

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARANI CHIMNABAI SAHEB GAEKWAR OF BARODA.
HINDU GIRLS' SCHOLARSHIPS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the General Hindu public that the Trustees of the above mentioned Fund propose to give about 70 scholarships to deserving Hindu Girls, who are studying in Anglo-Vernacular Schools, High Schools, Arts, Science and Medical Colleges of the Baroda State or in the Bombay Presidency excepting Sindh and other Indian States.

The Applicants will be required to submit certificates regarding studies, character, attendance, progress financial condition of parents, etc.

Forms of application can be obtained from the SECRETARY Mrs. SUMANT MEHTA, Sayaji Gunj, Baroda.

The application form must be returned duly filled in by the 10th July, to the above address.

SHARADA MEHTA,
Secretary H. H. Maharani Chimnabai Saheb Education Trust Fund, Baroda.

Sayaji Gunj Baroda.
1st June, 1925.
C23404

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1247 of 1925.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 27th day of April, 1925.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V. rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. APPA SAHEB SIDHRAJ PAWAR DESAI MANGSULIKAR, a firm, carrying on business as Commission Agents at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, by their Munim Vanketesh Govind Parbhu, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort. ..... Plaintiffs.

V/s.

ANANT KESHAV EKBOTE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, proprietor of Janana and Mardana Stores, residing at Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort. ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India, Greeting. Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a Plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs firm prays that the Defendant may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs firm the sum of Rs. 7,265-8 with interest on Rs. 6,825-5-3 at 9 per cent. per annum from 19th 1925, till Judgment costs and interest on Judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 17th day of June, 1925, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 13th day of May, 1925.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.
For Prothonotary.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 13th day of May, 1925.
Messrs. MANTRI & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C23394

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the ancestral joint property standing in the name of Bhimji Liladher, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a merchand, a widower ..... Deceased.

VALLABHDAS BHIMJI KANJI BHIMJI and GORDHANDAS BHIMJI, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu inhabitants, residing at Bora Bazar Street, within the Fort ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-first day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and in the Sixteenth year of our Reign

Seal of the ...h Court ...y.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR

The 21st day of May, 1925.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C23398

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay,
Tel. No. 22736.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT 2ND KUMBHARWADA STREET OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will by order of Transferees of Mortgage and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Mortgagor Mr. Purshotum Rattonsey, who is the proving and Managing Executor and Trustee of the last Will and Testament of the late Bai Nanibai widow of Rattonsey Nursey and daughter of Gordhandas Valji sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 5th June, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the undermentioned property on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground the quit ground rent tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the east side of the Kumbharwada, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 265 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the house formerly of Nowroji Husongji and now of Shivram-Vithoba Patel Shelkar, on or towards the South by the house of Jetha Rupa on or towards the East by a Hallalkhor's passage, on or towards the West by the 2nd Kumbharwada Lane and which the said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2522, 2523 and New No. 9551, Old Survey Nos. 152-153 and New Survey No. 5648 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 47 and New Ward C. No. 7616 Street Nos. 193, 195, 197.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. CHITNIS KANGA & MAZAGONWALLA, Attorneys for the transferees of the Mortgage at their Office No. 94, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 20521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT LANOLI (LONAVLA), NEAR G. I. P. RAILWAY DISPENSARY.

Under instructions from H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of Venkattrao A. Kothare (Deceased) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (THURSDAY, the 4th June, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage and hereditament and bungalow called "NAYA BUNGALOW" with garden standing thereon and situated at Lanoli (Lonavla) Turf Registration Sub-District Mawal Taluka District Poona containing by admeasurement 927 4-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by the vacant land and bungalow of Janardhan Wasudeo on the South and East by a vacant land belonging to the G. I. P. Railway and on the West by a bungalow belonging to Kikibai wife of Balaji Rasinath ji and assessed in the wards of the Municipality of Lanoli under Ward C House No. 7. The survey number of the land is 313 and entry No. 416 and assessed Rs. 0-8-0 only.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SUNDAY, the 7th June, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Gilbert Building," near Babulnath Temple, Chowpati, very valuable and handsome household furniture of the latest design, large and small dining table, arm and without arm chairs, fancy sideboards, and dinner wagons, carpets, ice boxes, glass crockery and plated-ware, drawing room Chesterfield suites, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, ornaments, revolving top writing tables, book and silver show cases, small and large writing tables, revolving book stands, reclining sofas, easy chairs, corner cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses teapoys, easy chairs, etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

On SATURDAY, the 6th June at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

One lot unclaimed and proclaimed articles such as wearing apparels umbrella, time piece, gold and silver ornaments, watches, glassware, silk sarees, dhotees, etc., etc.

By order of the office concerned.

2 Drums Chloramine Brilliant (Red colour) each 1 cwt—Red-8-B.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

A KISS! Which was the beginning and the end In between lay life's lightest and darkest moments
WARNER BROS
Classics of the Screen

"Lucretia Lombard"

A DRAMA OF FLAMING PASSION

Adapted from the Novel by—

KATHLEEN NORRIS

A HARRY RAPF PRODUCTION

featuring IRENE RICH MONTE BLUE and a Typical Warner Cast

Now Showing at

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
DAILY 6, 8 and 10 p. m.

Just Like—Indian

HAROLD LLOYD

SEE

"LOOKING for LOVE"

SAURASHTRA KINEMATOGRAPH'S

Comic Production

AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Commencing from 6th June

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents THIS WEEK

MAHARASTRA FILM Co's

Social Picture

INDIAN SHYLOCK.

DAILY BEGINS AT 5-15 P. M.

Baliwalla & Homi
BOMBAY.

279, Hornby Road (Opp. Whiteaway) & 219, Kalbadevi Road.

SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MANUFACTURERS OF THE KRYPTOK, TORIC, CROOKES AND OTHER COMPLICATED OPTHALMIC LENSES.

AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, June 3.

To-day Reuter reported 33 points lower old crop and 38 to 40 points lower in w crop in New York futures. The mar- opened steady on some buying, but er eased on Wall Street speculative and mission Houses selling on bearish Bu- u Report. Liverpool has been reported to 24 points lower.

The Agricultural Bureau Report issued terday in New York and received here day shows the condition of crop as 6 per cent. as compared with 65.6 per t. last year and 71 per cent year before e report is higher than expected.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New rk friends Messrs A. Norden and Co. le under date 2nd instant as under:—

"New York market local feeling is bear- , but we think market likely to impro- "

In response to a moderate decline in w York futures the Marwari Bazar open- this morning easier at Rs. 431 i.e. Rs. 4 wer than yesterday's closing rate for G. Broach July-August. Going up by lf a rupee the market gave way to Rs. 0/30, on Commission Houses selling but ain improved to Rs. 435 on Bazar ope- ors and one Japanese House buying and ed at Rs. 434½ at 1 p.m. Whilst oach April/May opened at Rs. 409 and ed to Rs. 406 on selling by Commission d Exporting Houses. On buying by a ominent Japanese House the market re- vered to Rs. 409½ and closed at Rs. 409½ 1 p.m.

Fine Oomra December/January opened Rs. 379 and steadily declined to Rs. 376 Commission Houses selling, but again proved to Rs. 378½ and closed at Rs. at 1 p.m. F.G. Bengal July and Decem- r/January were nominally quoted Rs. and Rs. 338 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet steady yesterday and the demand was derate.

The Sewri market is entirely closed to- y.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

June 3, 1925.

New York Market, 2nd June, 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
22.92	July	22.40—52	22.59	—33
22.45	Oct.		22.06	—39
22.21	Jan.	21.75—46	21.83	—38
22.48	Mar.		22.08	—40

New York Spot on 1st June, 23.65 —10, w Orleans 24.00 —05.

Telegraphic market advices:—July high- t 23.15 (11.51 a.m.), lowest 22.40 (12-33 m.) range .75 points. Wall Street and mmission houses selling; speculative sell- g absorbed by buying on limits.

Liverpool Market, 2nd June, 1925.

evious Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
.41	July	12.39—02		12.18	—23
.00	Oct.	12.01—01	11.70—30	11.76	—24
.87	Jan.			11.64	—23
.88	Mar.			11.65	—23
Egyptian.					
.36	Nov.			21.85	—40
.25	Jan.			20.85	—40

Telegraphic market advices:—

(1) Cabled 11-03 a.m.:—Scattered showers klahoma City district, New Orleans dis- ict.

(2) Cabled 5-05 p.m.: Agricultural Bu- au Report 76.6 per cent. (compared with .6 per cent. last year and 10 years avera- 72.0 per cent.)

(3) Cabled 6-10 p.m.: Agricultural Bu- au Report materially higher than gene- ally expected; think market will decline consequence in near future, but in view f critical period for the crop still to come, nd probability of unfavourable conditions rising, think short sales dangerous.

American Cross Rate Monday 4.86, Tues- day 4.86 1/8.

COTTON.

Liverpool, June 2.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	200
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	150
Total Day's Imports nil.	
Universal Standard 13.04 quiet.	
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellarides 30.55	

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

July	22.47
October	21.97
January	21.77

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

July	22.41
October	21.90
January	21.60

NEW ORLEANS 10.55 A.M.:—

July	23.09
October	22.60

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICE

FUTURE DELIVER PRICES:—

Liverpool, June 2.

July	12.40	—.01
October	12.00	
December	11.89	
January	11.87	
March	11.88	
May	11.87	+.01
EGYPTIAN:—		
July	27.15	—.20
November	22.15	—.20

Liverpool, June 3.

Future Delivery Prices:—

July	12.25+.05
October	11.80+.04
January	11.69+.05
March	11.71+.06
Egyptians:—	
July	27.20+.20
January	21.10+.25

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 2.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

June	12.22	—.19
July	12.18	—.28
August	12.03	—.24
September	11.90	—.24
October	11.76	—.24
November	11.67	—.24
December	11.66	—.23
January	11.64	—.23
February	11.64	—.23
March	11.65	—.23
April	11.64	—.23
May	11.63	—.23
June	11.61	—.23

Tone:—Quiet.

AMERICAN COTTON.

New York, June 2.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	2,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to Continent	13,000

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

July	22.59	—.33
October	22.06	—.39
January	21.83	—.38
March	22.08	—.40
Spot Cotton at New York	23.35	—.30
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.60	—.40

FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS:—

July	22.94	—.32
October	21.70	—.37

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 20 7/8.
Demand Bills 58575
Silver Commercial Bars 68 5/8.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 2.

June	28.50	—.35
July	27.00	—.35
August	25.80	—.35
September	24.70	—.35
October	23.90	—.35
November	21.95	—.40
December	21.50	—.40
January	20.85	—.40
February	20.70	—.40
March	20.55	—.40
April	20.45	

Tone:—Manchester cloth and yarns:—Quiet—little business.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 2.

Scinde	Good	... ...	9.35
	Fully Good	... ...	9.75
	Fine	... ...	10.15
Bengal	Good	... ...	9.45
	Fully Good	... ...	9.85
	Fine	... ...	10.25
Oomra	Good	... ...	10.15
	Fully Good	... ...	10.55
	Fine	... ...	10.95
Broach	Good	... ...	10.75
	Fully Good	... ...	11.15
	Fine	... ...	11.55

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, June 2.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

July	22.59	—.33
October	22.06	—.39
January	21.83	+.62
March	22.08	—.40

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS

Liverpool, June 2.

G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

July	12.18	—.23
October	11.76	—.24
January	11.64	—.23
March	11.65	—.23

U.S.A. COTTON REPORT.

Washington, June 2.

Washington Bureau reports cotton condition 76.6.

MESSRS. NORDEN'S CABLE.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received to-day the following cable from their friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. of New York:—

"Bearish confidence returning; think that conservative purchase best, immediate future."

Their another New York friends cable as follows:—

"Crop developing satisfactorily, market weaker."

Their 3rd New York friends wire:—

"Condition report considered bearish."

Their Liverpool friends cable as under:—

"Bureau report bearish; likely to decline further."

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

London, June 2.

Tele. Transfers 1/6—steady.
Bar Gold £4-4-11½—steady.
Bar Silver Spot 31 5/8—unsettled.

London, June 2.

Rentes 3 per cent 44 1/2.
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 5/8.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 11/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Little China India buying uncertain.
Interest day to-day loans 3 3/4.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th March.
Bullion Sovereigns Export to South America £20,000.
Set aside account Commonwealth Ban £50,000.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, June 2.

Stockholm 1815.
Christiania 2995.
Amsterdam 1210.
Switzerland 2509.
The Bombay Mails of 16th ultimo were delivered in London on 2nd June.

London, June 2.

Exchange on London in Paris 9,845.
Exchange on London in Germany 2,042 3/8.
Exchange on London in Italy 12,277.

New York, June 2.

Demand Bills 48,575.

DISCOUNTS.

London, June 2.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 3/8.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 5/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 5 3/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent 15 5/8.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, June 2.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £87 5/8—1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 5/8—1/16.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £99 15/16
Conversion Loan £78 3/4—3/16.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 7/8+1/8.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £105.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 56 3/4.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 50 Nominal.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 1/2.
Government Securities 3 1/2 per cent 58 1/8.

SHARES.

London, June 2.

Hongkong Bank £143.
Chartered Bank £20 3/8.
National Bank £47 1/2.
P. & O. Bank £10 7/8.
Eastern Bank £6 3/16.

METALS.

London, June 2.

English best Selected Copper £62 3/4.
Standard Copper G. M. B. £60 3/16.
Copper Braziers £77 1/2.
Yellow Metal 7 1/2.
Hard Spelter 30 1/4.
Corrugated Sheets £16 3/8.
Tin Block £ 251 1/8.

WHEAT.

London, June 2.

Barletta Russo—66 1/2 lbs. J/J. sellers 60/6.
Rosario Santa Fe—64 lbs. J/J. sellers 63/6.
Tone:—Quiet—Easier.
Australian J/J. sellers 61/3.
Choice White Karachi J/J. London sellers 62/3.
Soft Red Karachi J/J Paid 61/6.
Tone:—Quiet—Easier.
Wheat Afloat to A. K. 2,305,000.

LINSEED.

London, June 2.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags J/J. sellers to London £22 7/8.
Tone:—Small business doing at lower rates.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net July/August sellers 44/9.
Raw Buyers, etc. September/December Done and Buyers 44 5/8.

RUBBER.

London, June 2.

Para Up River Fine, Spot July/August sellers 26 1/2.
Tone:—Firm.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot June Value 33.
Tone:—Firm in further reduction of stocks and speculative buying—closing rather quieter.
Ribbed Somked Sheets June Paid sellers 37.

ITALY'S USE OE INDIAN COTTON.

Statistics relating to the exports of cotton to Italy from the chief sources of supply show that Italy's increased foreign trade in cloth is mainly due to the increased use of Indian cotton, although there has been some increase also in American and Egyptian. The supply of Indian cotton shipped to Italy in 1924 was no less than 92,000 tons, as against 73,000 in 1923, 34,000 in 1922, and 27,000 in 1921. The American cotton figures last year were 136,000 tons, as against 124,000 in 1923 and 131,000 in 1922. No information is available in reference to Egyptian cotton for 1924, but the total in 1923 was 23,000 tons, as against 17,000 in 1922 and 7,000 in 1921. Stated in percentages, Indian cotton was last year 40 per cent. of the total dealt with in the article and American 60 per cent. The corresponding percentage in 1921 were 17 Indian and 79 American. It may be taken for granted that the quality of much of the cloth produced is lower, but it is saleable, and that counts for something, says the "Manchester Guardian."

JAVA SUGAR.

London, June 2.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June/July sellers 15/3.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July/September sellers 15/3.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta October/December sellers 15/4 1/2.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay October/December sellers 15/7.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi October/December sellers 15/7 3/4.
Tone.—Very quiet.

LINSEED.

London, June 2.

Linseed La Plata Argentine J/J. sellers Dull and Easier £20 5/8.
Linseed Bombay J/J. London sellers £23 1/2.
Cottonseed Bombay J/J. steadily held sellers £10.
Castorseed Bombay J/J steady-quiet sellers £23 1/4.

RAPSEED.

London, June 2.

Ferozepore Real Bold J/J. sellers 22.
Rapseed Toria J/J. sellers 22 5/8.
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore J/J. sellers 21 3/4.
Yellow Guzerat J/J Easier—quiet demand sellers 22 3/4.

BARLEY.

London, June 2.

Karachi Barley M/J. quoted 42.

FREIGHT OE COAL.

London, June 2.

Cardiff to Bombay 14/3 to 14/6.

KIRLOSKAR SWADESHI PUMP.

We are glad to be informed that the house of Kirloskar Brothers, well-known for its agricultural implements, is now in a position to manufacture on a large scale boring and deep well pumps equal to the best foreign make and yet distinctly cheaper. The want of a good and cheap pump has long been felt in India especially in those tracts where irrigation facilities are scanty. But all these years for want of technical skill, organisation and capital we have had to depend upon foreign pumps entirely. Thanks, however, to the enterprise and zeal of the Kirloskar Brothers, these difficulties have been overcome and efficient Swadeshi pumps are now available. The reputation of the Kirloskars whose name is a by-word in Maharashtra and whose agricultural implements have won a popularity all over India should be a guarantee of the reliability of their latest product. Messrs. K. B. Joshi and Co., of Bombay, who till recently were the sole agents for Myer's P-umps and who have a long experience of this business, are confident that the Kirloskar Pump will soon command a wide popularity. They have marked their confidence by securing the sole agency for the Swadeshi pump. We have no doubt but the joint efforts of these two firms will ere long meet with full support from the public. We specially commend the Kirloskar Pump to the Local Boards and Government whose duty it is to foster genuine Swadeshi enterprise. For further information they should enquire of Messrs. K. B Joshi and Co., Hornby Road, Bombay.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 22nd week of 1925, ending 30th May:—The total mortality 640 was 20 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 26.42. These figures compare favourably with those for the 22nd week of 1924 when the mortality was 699 and death-rate 29.31 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1920-1924 when the average mortality was 758 and death-rate 33.88.

The number of deaths from influenza during the week was 1 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 235 as against 3 and 247 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths, 184 were among infants under one year of age. 11 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from th enofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week.
Small-pox caused 19 attacks and 15 deaths.
Plague caused 6 attacks and 8 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 366 and compares favourably with that for the 22nd week of 1924 when the figure was 356 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1920-1924) viz. 345.

PORT TRUST & CORPORATION

RAILWAY TERMINALS IN BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay was held at their office on Tuesday when the following proposal by Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee was considered and passed:

"The Chairman be requested to report on the advisability or otherwise of the Bombay Port Trust having representation on the Bombay Municipal Corporation and that if necessary Government be requested to amend the Municipal Act to that effect."

The consideration of the Deputy Chairman's proposal for revision of the clerical grades was postponed.

The following motion moved by Hon. M. Phiroze C. Sethna was passed:—

"The Trustees request that the Government of India permit the Special Officer who is enquiring into the question of Railway terminals in Bombay to examine the position of the Port Trust Railway as part of the same investigation."

With reference to this motion the Chairman submitted the following note and draft letter to Government:

With reference to the Resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Sethna at the Board Meeting held on 26th May 1925 that:—

"In view of the continued loss on the working of the Port Trust Railway the Trustees request that the Government of India permit the Special Officer who is enquiring into the question of Railway terminals in Bombay to examine the position of the Port Trust Railway as part of the same investigation"

it was decided to refer the proposal to a Special Board Meeting for consideration.

To prevent misunderstanding it must be pointed out that there are three separate investigations pending, in which the Port Trust Railway is concerned—

(a) The retrenchment Investigation undertaken by Mr. Heseltine under the Trustees' instructions.

(b) The terminal enquiry undertaken by Mr. Lloyd Jones, who was deputed by Government for that purpose at the request of the Trustees.

(c) The further investigation to be undertaken by a Special Officer to be appointed by the Government of India, Railway Department, "to enquire into the question of handling the railway traffic of Bombay."

Mr. Heseltine's report is before the Trustees. The Railway Manager's reply to that report has been received and is under detailed examination but that examination cannot be completed until Mr. Lloyd Jones' report on (b) is received. The terms of reference to Mr. Lloyd Jones, drafted by the Trustees and approved by Government, were as under:—

(1) To investigate and report on the present methods of working the terminal railway traffic by the Port Trust Railway and to suggest measures in regard to standard of maintenance and efficiency in working which would conduce towards economy.

(2) To examine the cost of work done by the Port Trust Railway for the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay Baroda and Central India Railways, and to recommend a basis for assessing the charges made to the Railways having regard to the payments made by the Public to the Railways and the Port Trust in respect of the traffic handled by the Port Trust Railway.

(3) To state an opinion as to whether it would be advisable from all points of view, taking into consideration the question of economy, efficiency, facilities to trade and the convenience of the working of the Port generally, to make over the Railway to either the B.B.&C.I. or the G.I.P. Railway.

Mr. Heseltine's report deals mainly with office staff; not being a technical railway officer he has not attempted to advise on matters concernisg the technical working of the Railway. Those questions have been considered by Mr. Lloyd Jones and his assistant and as soon as Mr. Lloyd Jones' report is received,—it is expected some time next month,—the Trustees will be in a position to consider the complete recommendations and pass orders. In the meanwhile a great number of staff reductions have been and are being carried out and I am requesting the Railway Manager to put up as an interim report, a detailed statement of the number of staff that have been retrenched and the number of appointments it is proposed to delete from the schedule immediately.

At the discussion which took place at the Board Meeting on 26th instant Mr. Sethna stated he did not agree with Mr. Heseltine's suggestion that the Railway Department should be amalgamated with the Docks Department as he did not think this alternative would effect that real and lasting economy in the railway which the Trustees aim at. In this connection reference is invited to para. (3) of the terms of reference to Mr. Lloyd Jones. His report will state his opinion as to whether it would be advisable from all points of view, to hand over the working of the Railway to either of the main line Railways.

It is, however, now understood that Mr. Sethna's present motion had in view the further enquiry which is shortly to be made into the handling of the whole of the railway traffic of Bombay. The Government of India (Railway Department) have already been requested to give the Trustees an opportunity of expressing their views when that enquiry is undertaken, and Government have agreed to that request. Mr. Sethna and Mr. McLean, however consider that this hardly goes far enough and that the Trustees should make sure that the Port Trust Railway is represented throughout the course of the enquiry and that if the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways are each allowed to nominate a representative to act with the Investigating Officer in the capacity of Assessors, the Port Trust should similarly be allowed to nominate a representative. It certainly appears most desirable that the three Railways concerned should be adequately represented and that the position of the Port Trust Railway in any future scheme for handling the combined railway traffic of Bombay should be fully considered. It is clearly desirable that all the interests concerned should be co-ordinated as far as possible. It is therefore proposed, subject to the Board's approval, to address Government as follows:—

The Secretary,
Railway Board,
Government of India.

Sir,

Handling of railway traffic in Bombay.

With reference to your letter No. 1457 W dated 14th April 1925, I am directed to request that the Government of India will permit the Special Officer conducting the above enquiry, to examine and report on the position of the Port Trust Railway as part of the same investigation.

The Trustees further request that if the main line railways concerned in the enquiry are permitted to appoint nominees to assist the Special Officer in his investigations, the Port Trust should be accorded the same permission.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, June 3.

The feeble depression in the Gulf of Cambay has passed into Gujrat and the monsoon remains active there and in Konkan. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Gujarat, Konkan, Malabar, North Hyderabad, and local in Bihar, Central India West, Bombay Deccan. A few falls have occurred in Burma, Assam, Bengal, East United Provinces, East Rajputana and south Hyderabad.

The chief amounts are: Port Blair and Mergui one inch, Tavoy four, Hyaukpyu one and a half, Dhubri two, Jalpaiguri, and Mount Abu one and a half, Deesa Dwarka and Surat one, Bombay four, Ratnagiri and Marmagao one and a half.

Forecast—Extension in central parts of the country.—A. P.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, June 2.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches.		29.612
Temperature of Air	78.2	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	76.6	"
Dew Point	75.9	"
Relative humidity of Air ...	93%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ...	10.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	80.1	"
Minimum do. do. ...	76.0	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ESE, SW, W, NW	
Movemnt of Wind from midnight to midnight	330	miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Jun	h. m.	ft. in.	Jun	h. m.	in ft
W.	3	7 34	25 0	3	2 45	17 0
		19 26	27 0		15 6	20 0
Th.	4	1 32	26 9	4	3 26	16 0
		14 25	26 9		15 56	19 0
Fri.	5	9 26	28 1	5	18 2	15 0
		21 10	27 4		21 11	19 0
Sat.	6	10 14	28 1	6	10 43	17 9
		21 58	26 1		..	24 1
Sun.	7	11 47	29 8	7	4 51	14 2
		23 35	27 9		17 36	18 3
M.	8	12 34	30 2	8	5 36	13 11
					18 27	18 1
Tu.	9	0 25	27 8	9	6 22	14 1
		13 30	30 2		19 21	18 2

CONSTITUTION OF S. W. AFRICA.

OUTLINE OF PRELIMINARY DRAFT.

The following are stated to be the essential features of the preliminary draft of the new Constitution for South West Africa:—

The territory will be governed by a body of eight members, one of whom will be the administrator. Three members will be nominated one being a public servant representing the Department of Native Affairs, while the other four will be elected by the Legislative Assembly, but will not necessarily be members of that body. This assembly will consist of eighteen members, six being nominated by the Union Government, and the others elected by the registered voters.

The territory will be divided into twelve constituencies, containing as far as may be equal numbers of voters. The Assembly will regulate its own procedure, and estimates will be submitted affording members an opportunity for discussing all questions of public importance, including those on which the Assembly is not empowered to legislate, and which are reserved for treatment by the central authority. These reserved subjects are native affairs, railways, public service, mines, posts and telegraphs, justice, immigration, defence, the currency, and Customs. Moreover, the Government reserves to itself for three years the subjects of settlement, education, police, land banks, and the militia. Reserved subjects can from time to time be delegated by the Central Government to the Assembly. If those subjects which are reserved for three years only are not voluntarily delegated by the Government to the Assembly at the expiration of that term, a vote of at least two-thirds of the members of the Assembly may demand their transference.

German will be recognised in the Assemblv, as well as in the courts.

This draft Constitution is to remain in force without amendment for three years, after which the Government may introduce alterations at the request of at least two-thirds of the Assembly. The clause permanently reserving the subjects mentioned for Government control will, however, remain in force as long as the Constitution itself stands.

POWER OF THE PRESS.

LORD OXFORD ON FUNCTION OF JOURNALISM

A PRECARIOUS PROFESSION

Presiding at the 62nd annual meeting of the Newspaper Press Fund in mail week, Lord Oxford in proposing the toast of the Fund said:—

The object with which this fund was brought into existence some sixty years ago was to provide for the relief of necessitous members of the literary departments of the Press and widows and orphans. It has done a great deal during that time to carry out the purpose of its founders. Last year it disbursed no less than £14,000, and since it was established it has expended £186,000. What is a very important matter, its investments have now risen to £140,000. We want to-night, if we can put it on a still more stable financial foundation. (Cheers.) It is, I see, fourteen years since I last had the honour of presiding over its annual dinner. That was on the eve of the Great War. It is natural to ask what changes that great convulsion has brought about in the foundations and the authority of the Press. To a superficial observer it might seem that while thrones and dominions have been submerged, the map of Europe repainted, and the economic and political advantages of the whole civilised world have been, to say the least, profoundly modified, the power of the Press has been less radically affected than that of any other of the pre-war institutions. It is certainly still accepted with unquestioning acquiescence amid all the mutations and transformations, whether for better or for worse, as a necessary and indispensable instrument of civilisation. A world without newspapers is more than ever an unthinkable world. (Hear, hear.) As a mere vehicle of communication science has given to the Press new auxiliaries in development of wireless telegraphy and of that portentious birth of time, broadcasting, and the better and cheaper organisation of aerial transport. The old obstructions to rapid and easy communication, whether imposed by space or by time, have been for all practical purposes annihilated, so that one may fairly say that on the mechanical side the equipment of the Press and its resources are more effective and more formidable than they have ever been in the past.

Some people, some classes, some interests have suffered in the process: We heard just now an eloquent speech on the subject of the relations of the Press and the Houses of Parliament. No one, I think has suffered from this development more than the unfortunate class to which I for the best part of my life have belonged—the politicians. (Laughter.) People who used to get five columns can not get one. (Laughter) People who used to get one column now get a paragraph. Those who were favoured with a paragraph get a perfunctory sentence. (Laughter..) We must put up with these inevitable incidents in the relentlessness of development, and, I suppose, the inevitable changes in taste and fashion. It would seem, at any rate, whatever may happen to many institutions that the Press is more independent of the smiles and the frowns of Fortune.

MIGRATORY TALENT.

But our concern to-night is not with these high problems. It is with the practical exigencies of a great and honourable but an exceptionally precarious profession. It is in one respect, and always has been here in England, unique. It has always been a favourite field of adventure and exploration for immature and migratory talent. (Laughter.) In these days young men and youngwomen full of fire and aspirations but whose ultimate ambitions are fixed elsewhere (laughter) in the callow years of unemployment—years of unemployment and uncertainty—are wont to practise their hands in the purlieus of Fleet-street. The great Johnson himself drudged for Edward Cave, a newspaper proprietor who in his day was the head of that great profession, and, as we all know, Charles Dickens spent laborious hours in the Press Gallery of the House of Commons. I have myself, if I may indulge for a moment in an egotistic strain, received in my time a fair and I think, perhaps, and undue amount of attention from the Press. (Laughter.) I have often been suspected of cultivating distant and strained relations with the Press—an absurd hypothesis. (Laughter.) But I, like so many others here, am a journalist manque. (Laughter) Fifty years ago I served an apprenticeship in Wellington street under two of the most brilliant Pressman of the Victorian era—Meredith Townsend and Richard Hutton. I was also a regular contributor which is not in any sense a comprising confession—to the most sad and sober of the organs of opinion at that time—the "Economist"—just after its editorial chair had been vacated by the death of one of the subtlest thinkers, one of the most original writers of my life time, Walter Bagehot. Would that he were here to-day to infuse a little of his breezy and inspired common-sense into the miasma which broods on inflation and deflation, the foreign exchanges, and the gold standard!

I dwell for a moment on these memories to assure you that I also have been in Arcadia. (Laughter) I have spoken of the special hazards to which the profession of journalism is exposed from the temporary incursions of people who are fitting themselves in that school for other walks in life. But I must add what is, I think, comparatively new hazards from which the professianal journalist has more to fear than even from them. I mean the inroads of the highly remunerated amateur—(laughter)—not novices,, not people who, in the exigencies of youth have still unfulfilled ambitions, and are seeking about for a means of livelihod, but famous men and women of acquired reputations, or at any rate, notoriety—(laughter)—in others walks of life, and who, through no fault of their own, are impelled or compelled to give their reminiscences to the world. (Laughter.) These are the ineviable conditions under which you have to work. But all the same, journalism is and will remain, an art in which only the expert who has been through the mill, who has trodden every mile of what is often a long and laborious journey, will attain mastery, even real excellence. It is to succour those members of a great and noble profession who through its mischances, have been unable to provide for themselves or for those dependent upon them that this fund has been established, has done, constinues to do, and, I hope, will do with ever-increasing measure and range of success, its beneficient work. We are to-night by a memorable subscription going to show the outside would that we are not unmindful of the debt which we owe to those who work often in obscurity, perhaps more often than not without adequate recognition, for all their efforts and sacrifices. (Cheers.)

A CHEQUE FOR £5,000

Lord Burnham, who replied, said that in order to sweeten the weary sights of those who were condemned to listen to him year after year he had in his possession a letter which would give all exceeding satisfaction. It came from Carmelite House, and was thus worded: "In sending you the enclosed cheque of £5,000 (Cheers) on behalf of Lord Rothermere and the directors of the "Daily Mail," I beg to offer the Newspaper Press Fund our hearty congratulations upon having secured, in the person of the Earl of Oxford and Asquith, a chairman of the highest distinction, who will be remembered in history as the man who spoke with the noble voice of England at the crisis of her fate in 1914—(cheers) and who, having endured with dignity and good humour all blows that fall upon leading partisans in our domestic politics, has now come into that peaceful haven where our elder statesmen enjoy the esteem and affection of all of us.—Thomas Marlowe". (Cheers.) In the days when Lord Oxford first came under the notice of the Press as the hope and promise of the Liberal party, the newspaper Press was the bond-slave of Parliament. Things had changed so much that the Press ran the risk of being overmuch flattered, and too much bowed down to, by the Parliamentary celebrities of our time. Since Lord Oxford's early days politics had lost their pre-eminence in the Press. Whether it was for good or evil, there was no doubt that the Press had realised that its greatest power was its power of suppression. That was a dangerous power to exercise, and he did not claim that it had always been used justly or well. It was inevitable, however, that changes should come about, and they carried with them the lesson which he wished to suggest. The day of patronage was past in the Press, as elsewhere. They had to rely upon the confidence and goodwill of the public, and that it was given in such abundant measure would be shown by the figures which would be announced showing that the generosity of the public, far from diminishing, seemed only to increase from year to year. (Cheers.)

LATE MRS. HARRY HODGKINSON.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Intoxicated with the spirit of entertaining Mr. Baptista, the leaders of both the Indian Christian and the East Indian Catholic communities seem to have ignored a social, sentimental and quasi-religious duty they owe to the late Mrs. Hodgkinson, the first Christian lady who ever attempted to exercise a great influence on the social and the political history of this city. In an age, when our Christian women are living intellectually in "Purdah", Mrs. Hodgkinson was the morning star of a great movement to lead her fellow-sex to play an important role in the political as well as in the social life of a nation. She gave our neglected and slumbering women a magnificent example of energy and initiative. She has taught them not to remain within the soft shadows of their homes, and that they can always lead men where they will if they are intellectually superior. Her only ideal was that woman, who lives in the household besides man, should also live his political life with him.

Does not such a noble and heroic lady deserve at least her community's lamentation? Where are our Catholic leaders? Can they not sober down a little from the intoxication of the spirit of Baptista honouring revelry, to convene a condolence meeting to give expression to the loss sustained by the Christian community by the sad and untimely death of Mrs. Hodgkinson? Cannot our leaders be loyal to the dead in consonance with the ethics of Christianity? If, to honour the dead, who has done great service to the city, is not in the social and the religious code of our leaders, I appeal to the minor leaders of the Christian community to organise a special general meeting in honour of the late Mrs. Hodgkinson to show that we have, independently of our leaders, at least advanced so far as to appreciate the good services of a good and representative citizen.—Yours, etc.

TERENCE NUMES.

LONDON JOTTINGS.

CHURCHILL'S BUDGET.

(From an Occassional Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 14.

As Mr. Winston Churchill walked into the crowded and expectant House to deliver his Budget speech, his wife from her seat in the Strangers' Gallery that was packed like a tin of sardines blew him a kiss. She had good reason to be proud of him, as with a sense of proprietorship she watched him addressing the House for nearly two hours and a half on the most complex and baffling subjects with an enviable gift of lucid statement. From all sides of the House, it was admitted to be a brilliant performance. When he took his seat on the Treasury Bench by the side of the Premier, the latter had reason to be grateful to him for the splendid way in which he has served his new masters of the Tory Party—the Bankers, the Militarists and the steel magnates and with what an adroit skill and consummate strategy Mr. Churchill has accomplished this purpose—almost to lead the unthinking to imagine that his is a People's Budget!

"DIVIDE AND RULE"

In order to arrest the drift of the middle-class towards Socialism and to win its support to the Tory cause, he has taken 6d. off the Income Tax, and for that purpose is prepared to spend the whole surplus from last year. This of course, in no way would bring any sort of relief to the poorly-paid lower middle class—the black-coated proleteriate. But it is meant to placate the upper Middle-Class with fairly substantial annual incomes and thus divide it from its weaker and poorer section. With regard to the working classes, the Chancellor of the Exchequer tries to appear in the garb of a Patron saint by promising Widows' Pensions of 10 s. per week and by bringing down the age-limit for Old-age Pensions from 70 to 65 years. This is excellent in itself, but it is absurd for the present Chancellor to monopolise credit for the same. For, it will be remembered this piece of benevolent legislation forms the culminating part of the policy of social insurance inaugurated by Mr. Loyd George under the Liberal Government of the last decade. All the parties are agreed upon it and have consistently given it support. The necessary actuarial data for this final piece of legislation was submitted by the committee of experts that has been working for the last many years in the recesses of Westminister late last summer, and if the Labour Government had been still in power Mr. Snowden, instead of Mr. Churchill, would have had the honour of giving his benediction to this piece of legislation. Moreover, as Mr. Churchill himself admitted, these Insurance benefits are not going to be a liability on the revenues of the next year and thus do not affect the budget one way or the other, and even in future the decrease in expenditure of war pensions as the beneficieries die out, will gradually balance the increase of expense on these new pensions. But Mr. Churchill deliberately trotted out these Insurance proposals which was really the job of the Minister of Health in order to camouflage the uglier aspects of his budget. Finally let it be pointed out that to be entitled to these pensions the workers are called upon to pay a disproportionately heavy price in the form of a weekly contribution of 4d. in the case of men and 2d. in the case of women. This compulsory contribution will press most heavily upon the miserably paid agricultural workers. And again by putting able-bodied young widows on the same footing as those with children it introduces a mischievious element by trying to split the ranks of the working-class women. And it was on the vote of the working class women frightened by the Zinovien letter and the Bolshic Bogey, that the present Government has come into power.

SILK DUTIES

In order further to win the sympathies of these working-class women, Mr. Churchill is thinking of withdrawing the duty on artificial silk that he had proposed. He has learnt that artificial silk is no silk at all but is like paper made from wood-pulp and is not a luxury like silk but is used in the manufacture of stockings and other 'confidential' garments of working-class women.

To support the above Insurance Policy, the employers are called upon to pay an equal contribution to the Fund as the workers. But unlike the workers, they are partly compensated for this extra-burden by substantial reductions in super-tax. But the people to benefit most by these heavy reductions in super-tax will be of the "rentier" class that live idle lives on accumulated wealth. A direct help to industry would have been preferable. But Mr. Churchill has now deserted his old masters—the industrial capitalists of textile and other export trade of the Liberal Party, and has taken service under the Financial Capitalists and the Steel Magnates. The loss in super-tax, is proposed to be made good by increase in death-duties from which the biggest estates are arbitrarily exempted.

On the positive side, the Mackenna duties are revived to give unnecessary help to the already flourishing British Motor (steel) Industry. Further, next year's expenditure shows a dangerous growth of nearly £10,000,000, mainly spent on Naval and Air estimates (again steel). But the sinister feature is the forcible and immediate return to the Gold Standard in slavish obedience to the Bankers. This forcible attempt to make the pound look the dollar squarely in the face will have to be kept up by forcing a rise in the internal value of £ in terms of goods by further deflation—with the natural consequence of a rise in discount rate charged to industry and trade. The logical results of this are, as the working-class know by experience, trade-depression, wage-cuts and further unemployment. Workers will suffer; to a certain extent even industrialists will suffer; but the Bankers will gain. It will be interesting to watch this growing change between the two sections of the British bourgeois—the industrialists and the financiers—emphasising as it does the natural and growing contradictions of Capitalism in its journey towards its inevitable doom.

WORKERS UNITE

ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT

SUPPORT TO PROPOSED NEW CONFERENCE.

The Trades Union Congress headquarters in mail week, issued statements dealing with the recent negotiations between the General Council of the T.U.C. and the delegates of the All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions.

The conference, it will be remembered, discussed questions affecting the possible affiliation of the Russian Trade Union Movement to the International Federation of Trade Unions. The statements by each side, the substance of which is here given, will shortly come up for discussion by the I.F.T.U. at Amsterdam, says the "Daily Herald."

THE BRITISH STATEMENT.

The British statement, after preliminary remarks, is as follows:—

(1) It is suggested that the Russian Movement should consider a replyto the Amsterdam resolution to the effect that in the interests of international unity they are desirous of participating in an International Federation of Trade Unions which would include among its objects those enumerated in the rules of the Amsterdam International and a constitution, in general outlines, not essentially dissimilar from that of the Amsterdam International.

As the present rules of the International Federation were drafted to meet the requirements of the countries at present affiliated, and, without supplementary revision, may fail to meet legitimate requirements of the Russian Trade Union Movement, preliminary conversations and conferences are absolutely necessary.

The object of such conversations would be to ascertain how best to develop the existing International Federation so as to facilitate the inclusion of the Russian and all other trade union organisations.

CONFERENCE PROPOSAL.

(2) The British section will undertake to submit to the Amstedram Interantional that this, in principle, complies with their condition for a conference as far as can be reasonably required, and will urge that full consideration must be given to those special difficulties confronting the Russian Trade Union Movement, as representing a country with a great variety of very distinct nationalities.

The British secton wll declare that an Internatonal Federation of an all-inclusive character cannot be fully developed except by making full provision for variations in tradition, historic association, and political differences in the various countries.

The British section will also again affirm that the differences between the Russian Trade Union Council and the International Federation of Trade Unions can be most successfully dealt with by an informal conference.

3. Subject to joint agreement on the above clauses, the British section will submit to the International Federation of Trade Unions the following proposals:—

(a) The Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions to call an immediate Conference, with the representatives of the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions for the purpose of considering the position arising from the decision of the General Council meeting at Amsterdam on the 5th to the 7th February 1925, and also the conclusions of the joint discussion of this Conference.

If such a Conference be convened, the British section will endeavour to secure the fullest co-operation of all parties concerned.

(b) In the event of the Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions deciding that they are unable to convene a Conference as proposed above, the British Trades Union Congress General Council will undertake to convene a Conference and endeavour to promote International Unity by using its mediatory influence as between the Russian Trade Union Movement and the Amsterdam Bureau.

In this capacity the British Trades Union Congress General Council will be inspired by a full appreciation of existing difficulties and a desire to create a united industrial International organisation capable of efficiently representing the International interests of the workers.

THE RUSSIAN STATEMENT.

The Russian delegation states that it will recommend the British statement to the All-Russian Trade Union Council. This has since been done, and the statement approved.

The Delegation reaffirms that the Trade Unions of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics always conceived of the unity of the International Movement as the concentration of all working-class forces in a single International, on the basis of national unity and of united national and international trade union organisations.

The Delegation welcomes the good-will expressed in point two of the declaration of the British section, and intended to eliminate the difficulties standing in the way of realigation of international unity.

For its part the Delegation recognises as equally acceptable both a formal and an informal Conference.

The Delegation similarly concurs with the intention of the British Delegation expressed in paragraph three of the statement of the British Section.

AMSTERDAM'S REPLIES.

For its part, the Russian Delegation states that the Trade Unions of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics cannot conceal the circumstance that all their correspondence with the Amsterdam International concluding with the last resolution of February 5 to 7, 1925, has created on them the impression that the majority of the Amsterdam International, which rejected the correct and just resolution proposed by the British Trade Union representatives, are unwilling to meet the sincere desire of the Unions of the Union.

Such a conference, says the Delegation may represent a considerable step forward. It will be the first business-like approach towards the settlement of the vast and very complicated question of the realisation of actual unity of the International Labour Movement, and of the gathering together of the forces of oll working-class organisations, based on the principle of the class struggle between Labour and capital.

The Delegation, therefore, concurs with Point B of paragraph 3, and for its part expresses its fullest readiness to take part in the conference which may take place by the force of necessity, on the initiative and by the mediation of the British Trade Unions.

It particularly welcomes the desire and intention, clearly expressed in this point, of the representatives of the British General Council, to devote every effort to bringing about the international unity of the Labour Movement, by creating a united industrial Labour organisation, capable of becomming an efficient organ for representing an defending the international interests of the workers.

WORKER'S DESIRE.

It notes with special satisfaction that the Russian Trade Union Movement entirely shares the idea of the establishment of the most complete unity of the international trade union movement by the setting up of a single efficient international of trade unions, independent of any influence of the capitalist class, for the purpose of uniting the trade unions organisations of the whole world, both in their daily economic struggle and in their struggle, for the final emancipation of the working class.

The Delegation is convinced that this completely coincides with the fervent desire of the broadest mass of the workers in every country, who see in this the sole real barrier against capitalist reaction, economic and political, and equally against the peril of new fratricidal wars.

Nevertheless, it is essential to recognise that all this can be brought about only if all Labour organisations display the necessary goodwill in this direction and accord the necessary fraternal and attentive consideration to all the existing international, national and other independentally existing Trade Union organisations.

PASSENGERS [illegible]

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The public is in deep obligati[on] Mr. C. R. Naidu for his letter publ[ished] in your valuable paper on the 30th u[lt.] I may, however, add, one point appears to have missed Mr. Naidu's tion. Why are not passengers for African line steamers embarked fro[m] Ballard Pier? That is the most venient place and specially designed provided with all the facilities nece to the travelling public. There is a baggage shed which could be very veniently used for the medical insp of 3rd class passengers if only the mer Company takes the comfort of passengers into consideration and a suitable representation to the G ment. Such an arrangement would the passengers a great deal of worry and inconvenience and also them from the many risks attendant docks while loading is going on. the correspondence that appeared in valuable paper a few days ago rega Hajis, it is clear the Port Trustee ever ready to place their station, so provided by them, at the disposal o Steamer Company that wants it. time ago these steamers used to en passengers at the Mole Station bu some reason or other the practice has discontinued to the great inconvenien passengers and I hope that you w usual, take up their cause in your valu paper and try to ameliorate their vances as pointed out by Mr. Naidu in this letter.—Yours, etc.

AN AFRICA[N]

9 Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay.
June 2.

"THE LOKMANYA MEMORIAL."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read with pleasure a l[etter] headed "The Lokamanya Memo[rial]" proposing to Mr. Silam to have a s[tatue] erected where Lokamanya was crema[ted].

About two years ago, in a meeting [held] for the anniversary of Lokamanya T[ilak] Mr. B. F. Bharucha proposed, after [con]sulting me and approving the mode the statue, that they would like to ha[ve a] statue of Lok. Tilak made by me. Sooner did Mr. Bharucha begin to co[llect] subscriptions, than he was interrupted some other heavy work, and though I the bronze statue ready about 6 mo[nths] ago, the funds are not coming forth.

I hope therefore, that Mr. S. L. Si[lam] will be pleased to help Mr. Bharucha induce the public.

Mr. S. L. Silam, when he came to the statue said, he was ready to move friends to purchase the statue if the G[overnment] would not object to its be erected where Lokamanya was cre[mat]ed.—Yours, etc.

V. V. WAGH
Sculpto[r]

A SLUGGISH LIVER,

IS the cause of irritability and depression the fore-runners of anaemia and debility. You cannot revitalise your system and disperse that sluggishness by taking crude mineral salt purgatives, it is a TONIC that you need. "KUTNOW" Powder is the finest tonic for a sluggish liver and a congested alimentary system that has ever been produced; it has definite tonic properties that purify and cool the blood and eliminates all trace of sluggishness and congestion.

By banishing Uric Acid it disperses Gout, Rheumatism and Lumbago and is invaluable to all sufferers from that bane of tropical climate—a sluggish liver.

KUTNOW'S POWDER

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BOMBAY, Preventive Officers' Bungalow, Vadsli. 27-2-1924. The ZANGI pen that you sent me this month has given me entire satisfaction and I am greatly pleased with it. The Inklets that you have manufactured are the best that I have ever used. Now, kindly send me three more ZANGI pens with three dozen blue black inklets for each pen, three lever clips and four leather ZANGI protector pockets, three for three pens and one for my pen.—Chandulal Lallubhai.

SPORTING NEWS

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

ARMY DETAILS DRAW WITH BOMBAY GYM.

LAST MINUTE EQUALISER.

In the first division match on the Cooperage last evening a large crowd turned out to see the Gymkhana make their debut this season. And a pretty useful lot makes up the team. There is hardly a weak spot and every man fits well in his place. Terry is as reliable as ever and Hillman makes a hard-working pivotal man. Bradley and Sparshott are two resourceful and speedy halves who help both in attack and defence. The weakness lies with the forwards who though they combine well, yet lack that amount of speed and dash which produce goals. The defence of the Details was not as reliable as could be desired the backs being slow while the halves concentrated more on defence. The redeeming feature of the side was the forward line a quintet of triers who made use of every opportunity. Both the custodians Macaulay and Nicholl acquitted themselves well and goals would have been more numerous had it not been for these doughty "last hopes."

There was no doubt as to which was the better side and the Gymkhana opened promisingly. The first goal was as good a one as seen so far. A military back fumbled with the ball which gave Etherington the chance of depriving him. This forward then worked round to the right and from an extremely acute angle sent in a drive which just passed under the cross bar. The second half saw most of the play in the Details' half where Bennett and Hardie had to work hard. There was a deal of miskicking but the Gmkhana forwards were not enterprising enough to take advantage of this. On one occasion Lloyd just missed from long range and then Etherington followed up with a stinging drive from a little way inside the half line which sailed over. Both goalies brought off saves which evoked applause. A little before full-time a pass from the right wing was intercepted by Nicholl but Tuck, Court and Calvert rushed and bowled him over, the last named tapping the ball over the goal line. No further score followed the game ending in a draw.

BOMBAY GYM. "A":—Nicholl; Hudson and Terry; Sparshott, Hillman and Bradley; Ellis, Etherington, Lloyd Thow and Innes.

ARMY DETAILS:—Macaulay; Bennett and Hardie; Taylor, Thompson and Snow; Tuck, Thornton, Calvert, Court and Pickering.

Referee: Inspector Godwin.

BOMBAY GYM, "B" BEAT COLABA UNITED.

The second division fixture on the Oval between the second string of the Bombay Gym. and the Colaba United produced a poor class of football, the former winning easily by four goals. On the run of the play however the United did not deserve to lose by so much. The shooting warriors of the Gym. seemed to disconcert some of the Colaba players, the effectiveness of the team suffering in consequence. The Gymkhana team is a complete change in comparison to last season's eleven while on the other hand the Colaba United contained most of last year's players. Waud opened the scoring for the Gym. and added the second. Lindop added another while Waud wound up the business with a lucky fourth which went off the goalie.

BOMBAY GYM. "B":—Heasman; Ogden and Peel; Phipps, Reade and Fellowes; Senles, Earee, Lindop, McKenzie and Waud.

COLABA UNITED: Tukaram; Krishna and Balanna; Mahomed, Dadoo and Kalujee; Bajee, Ramkrishna, Vishwanath, Wirder and Adam.

Referee: Mr. Watson.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Y.M.C.A. "B" vs. G. I. P. "B". Oval 5-45 p.m.

FOOTBA'L IN SYDNEY.

SYDNEY, June 3.

The English Football team beat Metropolis by three goals to one.—Reuter's Special.

OPEN CHALLENGE CUP MATCH.

JODHPUR BEAT EATON.

LONDON, June 3.

At Dodhampton to-day in the Open Challenge Cup match Jodhpur beat Eaton by eleven goals to ten after extra time had been played. Scores were ten all at the end of the seventh period though Eaton led at the end of the fourth chukker with nine goals to four.—Reuter.

INTER VARSITY LAWN TENNIS.

LONDON, June 3.

At Cambridge to-day in the Inter-Varsity Lawn Tennis contests Cambridge beat Oxford by eleven goals to ten.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES.

LONDON, June 2.

The following are the results of county cricket matches that began on Saturday.—

Middlesex vs. Sussex.—Middlesex won by eight wickets. Middlesex 383 and 45 for two Sussex 218 and 209 (Bowley 68, Haig four for 37.)

Notts vs. Surrey.—Surrey won on the first innings. Notts 309 and 231 for six. Surrey 454 (Barrat five for 89). In Notts second innings Payton 89 not out, Walker 50.

Lancashire vs. Yorkshire.—Lancashire won on the first innings. Yorkshire 232 (Rhodes fifty-nine) and 186 for six (Rhodes 54 not out). Lancashire 265 (Hallows 111 not out).

Warwickshire vs. Derbyshire.—Warwickshire won on the first innings. Warwickshire 322 and 191 for four and declared (Smith 51 not out) Derbyshire 185 and 233 for four (Lee 119).

Northamptonshire vs. Leicestershire.—Leicester won by 171 runs. Leicestershire 204 and 312. Northants 164 and 181 (Jupp 57 Humfrey sixty-one not out, Skelding six for 46).

Essex vs. Worcestershire.—Essex won by 228 runs. Essex 248 and 280 (Douglas 51 Root seven for 97). Worcestershire 150 and 150 (Louden five for 49).

Somerset vs. Gloucestershire.—Gloucestershire won by 282 runs. Gloucestershire 283 and 226 for 8 and declared (Earle four for 48). Somerset 167 and sixty (Parker five for twenty-six).

Cambridge University vs. Army at Cambridge.—Cambridge beat Arby by eight wickets. Cambridge 416 (Duleepsinhji 128) and 19 for two Army 196 and 238.—Reuter.

MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE.

TARIFF BOARD'S REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 2.

The Tariff Board's report regarding the grant of protection to the magnesium chloride industry is issued. The Board's decision is that the claim to protection is not justified. The report looks at the application from the point of view of the conditions laid down by the Fiscal Commission. The natural advantages in respect of raw material are admitted, and it is acknowledged that the industry cannot continue without protection against German competition. What the Board proceeds then to find out is whether the industry "will eventually be able to hold its own and face the world competition without assistance." To find out this, the Board keeps in view the probable price of the imported article and the probable cost of production in India. The Board points out that the application for protection cannot be rejected, either on the ground that magnesium chloride made in India is inferior, or because of the consequential effect on the textile industry.

The report notes that the Bombay Government supports the claim for protection, even by the imposition of an 80 per cent. or 100 per cent. ad valorem duty. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce opposed protection, while the Millowners' Association, Bombay, only gave it qualified support. The Board considers that Germany, which before the war had a monopoly of the world in this industry, would continue to undersell Indian produce. It was improbable that the industry could eventually exist without protection. The Board refers to the difficulty of ascertaining the normal or standard price of imported magnesium chloride. The Pioneer Magnesia Works forecasted that the price would eventually settle down to the pre-war level of Rs. 3 to 3-8 a cwt. This forecast was not improbable. Germany must be eventually driven to develop her export trade, and even though the average price be about Rs. 3-4, there was no guarantee that it would not be lower frequently. On the whole, therefore, the Board believes that a duty of Rs. 2-4 a cwt. would be required in the first instance to give the Indian product a fair chance of capturing the market. This duty would be a little over 70 per cent. on the C. I. F. price. The Board, however, finds invalid the claim of the industry that it can eventually dispense with assistance.

CLAIM NOT MADE GOOD.

It concludes its report by observing: We have carefully considered the facts and figures set forth in the foregoing paragraphs, and our final conclusion is that the claim to protection has not been made good. The applicants have failed in their attempt to show that eventually the industry will be able to dispense with extraneous assistance, and one of the condition laid down by the Fiscal Commission has not been satisfied. But even if the prospects of the industry were more promising than they appear to be, the case would still present grave difficulty. It might well happen that the normal price of imported magnesium chloride proved to be substantially below Rs. 3-4-0 a cwt., and in that case all calculations would be falsified. Until the price of the imported product has approached stability no reasonable assurance as to the prospects of the industry is attainable.

"If this view is accepted, and the claim to protection is negatived, it is likely that the manufacture of magnesium chloride in India will cease. But it does not appear that any important interest would be injured. The capital which would become unproductive is no more than Rs. 1½ lakhs, and the promoters of the company have already received the value of their investment back twice over out of the profits of the prosperous years. Nor can it be pleaded that the continuance of the industry is necessary on national grounds. If, for any reason, supplies from Germany were cut off, there would be no difficulty in re-starting the industry at short notice. This was abundantly proved in 1915-16, and there is no part of the necessary plant which could not readily be improvised from materials obtainable in India. In these circumstances, there are no valid grounds for asking the country to incur a sacrifice when there is no assurance of any compensating advantage in the future."—Associated Press.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

A meeting of the Executive Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress will be held at Nagpur on 6th, June 1925, under the presidency of Mr. C. F. Andrews the Chairman of the Council, to consider, *inter alia* the question of labour representation in the legislatures, and the strike situation on the N. W. Railway.—A. P.

A PROTEST FROM INDORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the leading article on the Bombay outrage published in your issue of the 26th May, I ask your courtesy to be allowed to place before you and your readers how in my opinion the thinkging section of the people in this State are disposed to view (1) the trial and the verdict and (2) the covert hints and innuendoes in which your comments abound. As regards the first there is no doubt that the Judge was fair throughout the trial, but his charge to the Jury, as reported in the press, leaves the impression that it is a case of clear misdirection, and, to the extent that the report of the Judge's charge so reads, public opinion inclines to the belief that the Judge's language possibly left no option to the Jury but to repeat his opinion in their verdict regarding certain facts. Even the passage quoted by you contains an instance of misdirection though not so gross as other instances of misdirection to be found throughout his charge. The Judge in his charge is reported to have stated: "When you consider the materials placed before you, they indicate that Indore is the place from where this attack emanated." If the Judge did use these words, it appears he misdirected the Jury, for it is not part of the Judge's duty to say anything decidedly about the existence of any fact which must be left to be determined by the Jury.

As regards thte second, I venture to think, and a good many people here agree with me in so thinking that there is no justification for viewing the crime as you do, in two aspects, one primary as concerning the men now tried and condemned, another secondary as simplied, concerning others assumed to be in the background. Your attempt to do so may fit in with the theory you expounded in an editorial article soon after occurrence of the crime. But no facts were placed before the public in support of that theory. Your comments, therefore, on the lines chosen by you are grossly unfair as they appear to be based upon wild conjectures.

It is true you base your comments partly on a portion of the Judge's charge to the Jury as reported in the "Times." It should, however, be remembered here that there is no guarantee whatever that the words in that part of the Judge's charge which have been relied upon by you were those that were actually employed by the Judge, more especially as the report of no other paper in Bombay, excepting that of the "Times," contains that passage. Press reports have often differed in the choice of words in the earlier stage of the trial even when the facilities afforded for the purpose have been ample. Whether in the event of Mr. Velinkar having generously extended his "patronage" to the representatives of two others in common with that of the favoured one, the three chief papers would have come out with passages identical with that of the "Times" is a very moot point. However, the public have to wait the publication of the Court copy of the Judge's charge to say whether the words quoted by you were actually employed by the Judge, and whether having employed them, the Judge omitted to mention the facts he might have had in support of the view he is reported to have taken.

Assuming that the Judge spoke to some such effect as that indicated in the report you published, what is there, I wonder, to induce the public to doubt the "ultimate source" of the conspiracy as you do in your article? Surely in the history of this country there have been unscrupulous adventures before, and such adventurers have in the past contrived to gather power into their own hands by intrigues that have remained unravelled to this day. With sensational cinema shows to help the present day intriguers in modernising mediaeval methods, there is little for any, least of all for papers in Presidency cities to feel surprised that there should be a woman in a conspiracy to regain lost power or that the conspirators should stake their fortune in the game. We the people of Indore are deeply pained at the illogical and perverse view taken by you and the section of the press that follows your lead. If you have facts apart from wild surmises on which to base the theory it is only fair you should produce them, before the public are asked to take that theory seriously. If you have facts, and the time for producing them is not yet, you must in fairness refrain from commenting upon what you do not choose to disclose. Your own report of the Judge's charge to the Jury is to the effect that if other persons were interested in kidnapping Mumtaz "we know nothing of them." For this reason, there is nothing unreasonable in asking that the press, even the prejudiced section of it, should suspend judgment on this, an assumed secondary aspect of the crime, until the facts are made known as regards persons said to be skulking in the back-ground.—Yours etc.

V. G. PANT VAIDYA.

Indore, May 31.

GERMAN FLYING COMPETITION.

2ND CIRCUIT COMPLETED.

BERLIN, June 2.

Twenty-three aeroplanes have completed the second and most difficult circuit in the flying competition through mountainous and timbered country. Among these was a Daimler baby machine fitted with two motors, each of nineteen horse-power piloted by Lorerzer, who covered 706 miles in 16 hours 26 minutes. The best time was that made by Polte in an Udet machine fitted with 100 horse-power Bristol-Lucifer motor, namely 10 hours 10 minutes of flying.

The third circuit of 600 miles will begin to-morrow.—Reuter's Special.

BERAR LETTER.

OFFICIAL TACTICS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

YEOTMAL, May 30.

Although this province is noted, nay, even notorious, for extreme heat, this year the summer has brought with it none of its usual inclemency. Easy-chair politicians have, however, left for various summer retreats. The weather is sultry and high gales blow day and night.

Elections to the local bodies, namely, District Councils, local boards and Municipalities have taken place all over the Province of Berar. Officials are alleged to have played a very clever part in getting their favourite candidates returned, probably with a view to vindicate the parting words of Sir Frank Sly, the former Governor of the province. Honorary Magistrates and men of their ilk have been returned in large numbers, and it is claimed by the Governmentists that the undoubted supremacy hitherto enjoyed by the Swarajists has been made a thing of the past. The Liberals who are entirely off their feet find solace in the "rout" of the Swaraj Party.

The new Governor Sir Montagu Butler has struck quite a new note in his policy of administration. He has certified certain items of expenditure rejected by the C. P. Council, but while certifying them, he has allowed a nominal reduction, say Rs. 1,000 to mark the protest of the Council. A wise and ingenious move, no doubt; but the Swarajists need not be swayed away by any considerations of undue "sweet reasonableness" in view of the fact that the rejections in the budget were not inspired by the policy of wholesale obstruction, but were arrived at after weighing the pros and cons of each particular item.

The next meeting of the C. P. Council is to be held on 3rd of August, and the salaries of Ministers are likely to be tabled in the form of supplementary demands. "Are the Councillors in a mood to reverse

AMERICAN COTTON FUTURES.

WEDNESDAY'S CLOSING RATE: +50

A cable received from New York at 2 a.m. this morning stated :—

Wednesday's closing rate +50
Liverpool Market closed.
Local Market closed.

their decision, or will they again throw out the Ministers' pay", is a question warmly discussed in intelligent and informed circles. Let us see how the question is handled by the new Governor.

That the speech of Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh as the President of the Satara Conference should evoke an enthusiastic response in this province and command the admiration of the Press is not at all surprising. Belonging to a province which is responsible for the production of cotton to the extent of one-thirds of the whole cotton-produce of India and yet is characterised by an entire negation of enthusiasm for the Charka—Mr. Deshmukh has every right to criticise the yarn-franchise of the Congress. Mahatma Gandhi, it is said, is going to visit this province by the end of June. Let us see if the Mahatma can "inject" some of his enthusiasm for spinning in the populace of the Cotton-producing Province of Berar.

GLASGOW COMMUNIST CONGRESS.

ALLEGED IMPERSONATION OF GERMAN.

LONDON, June 2.

The assertion emanating from Glasgow that a member of the Reichstag, Herr Stocker did not attend the communist congress but was impersonated by a German resident is confirmed from Cologne where authoritative communist circles declare that neither Herr Stocker nor any other Communist went to Glasgow in consequence of the British official embargo.—Reuter.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Amritsar, June 2nd.—The corpse of a sadhu with hands tied with cloth was found floating in the Golden Temple Tank. It is told that the Sadhu had some trouble with Akalis for accommodation for him to sleep near the temple.—A. P.

The Government of Madras have approved of works in connection with the Medical School and Hospital at Guntur which are expected to cost about ten lakhs of rupees. The hospital will have a hundred beds and a ward with operation blocks which are expected to cost about Rs. 3,20,000.—A.P.

The monsoon has burst at Ootacamund with rain and mists and high winds. The health of the station has improved and influenza has practically disappeared.—A.P.

Amritsar.—Opposition to the Gurdwara Bill is noticeable from section of Akalis called Cragaj Jath, who, it is stated, are responsible for the delay in the despatch of the Shahidi Jatha which was to leave on 30th May.—A. P.

"JEHANGIR" ABOUT TO REACH RABIGH.

"AKBAR" LEAVES FOR KARACHI TO-DAY.

Maulana Shaukat Ali writes under date June 3rd:—

I have just come after seeing the Manager of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co. The first pilgrim ship "Jehangir" left Kamran this morning. Rabigh is only three days' journey from Kamran. The "Jehangir" would have reached Rabigh by the 7th, but it will touch Port Sudan also to pick up an experienced pilot. The Manager informed me that Captain Wheeler knows Rabigh and informs him that Rabigh is as good a port as Jeddah, if not better. The boat will anchor one mile from the shore. The Company has allowed the ship's wireless to be used by our workers and will keep us informed of everything. They expect no difficulty at Rabigh. The last pilgrim ship "Akber" takes the heavy luggage at 1 p.m. tomorrow. After medical examination the "Akber" leaves the same evening, reaching Karachi on the 7th morning leaving same night. I am glad Molvi Mohammed Shafi Daudi, M.L.A. joins the "Akber" at Karachi, also Molvi Abdur Razaq Nadvi of Calcutta. Maulana Qutbuddin Mohammed Abdul Wali Saheb, President, Oudh Provincial Khilafat Committee and the nephew of Maulana Abdul Bari Sahb also probably joins at Karachi. All intending pilgrims reach Karachi by 7th morning at the latest. Russia, Holland and Persia sent their Consuls from Jeddah to Mecca and they staved one week performing *Umra* there. All three were Muslims. The British Consul, I suppose is still a prisoner with Ali at Jeddah.

WARNINGS TO ALI AND SULTAN OF NEJD.

LONDON, June 2.

It is understood that the British Government have taken necessary steps to warn the King of Hedjaz and the Sultan of Nejd of their respective responsibility for safety and well-being of the pilgrims to Mecca.—Reuter.

"INDIAN DAILY MAIL"

MANAGING EDITOR RESIGNS.

The following announcement was made in yesterday's "Indian Daily Mail", under the signature of Mr. F. E. Holsinger:—

"I have requested the Proprietor of "The Indian Daily Mail" to relieve me of my responsibilities as Managing Editor on June 30. Owing to differences of opinion with him on political questions, I find that it is impossible for me to conduct the paper on the lines I have hitherto followed."

THREE BROTHERS' FATAL FIGHT.

SAD TALE OF DOMESTIC INFELICITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, June 2.

There is a case now going on before the Resident Magistrate of Bandra in connection with which a sad tale, of domestic infelicity was narrated by Mr. Gosavi, the Police Prosecutor.

Oondria, Gowria and Shimgia, three brothers belonging to the Hindu Koli (fisher) caste, lived together in a joint House at Bhandup. They seemed to have been troubled with some family dispute. One evening Gowria, it seems, took it into his head to put up a partition of bamboo chips in the house which Shimgia did not like, and owing to the objection he raised a fight ensued, Oondria made common cause with his brother Gowria, and the latter catching hold of Shimgia by his pig tail (*shendi*) dragged him out of the house on to the road, where, it is alleged, he was beaten by the allied brothers. Gowria is also alleged to have given such a violent blow with a heavy stick on Shimgia's head that he was immediately felled down. Two of Shimgia's sons came to their father's rescue but they too were beaten, Oondria, it is further alleged even going so far as to throw the elder brother down and sit on his chest. Poor Shimgia all the while lay motionless, not a word coming from his mouth. Gowria now seemed to realise the gravity of the situation and shaking the dying man by the hand cried out:" Oh, my brother are you dying, oh are you dying my brother" and with the help of some neighbours the poor man was taken into the house, where the next morning he breathed his last. The police were informed but before the Patel came Gowria had absconded and was arrested after a fortnight. The fugitive when caught pleaded that he was much grieved at his brother's death whom he never meant to kill, and that though he had fled away the temptation to come home was so great that one night he actually returned to the village and slept the whole night under a tree very near his house, and it was only when loitering in the vicinity of the Bhandup railway station that he was arrested.

The two brothers Oondria and Gowria are being tried on a charge under section 304 I. P. C. culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

CABLE ITEMS.

A message from Liverpool says that the steamer "City of Lahore" had four of its shell plates buckled and two of its frames bent. About thousand tons of the cargo have been damaged by the fire and water.—Reuter.

Lt.-Col. H. W. Weddon, Commanding 2nd Battalion, Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment succumbed on Monday to heat stroke. He arrived here with his regiment last December from Kamptee.—Reuter's Special.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

FRIDAY, June 5.

Intermed. (Arts) Exm. Result. University Hall, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 6.

S. S. "Narkunda" with English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

TUESDAY, June 9.

Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital Governor lays foundation-stone, Parel, p.m.

MAIL TRAINS' TIMING.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus :—

	Dep. H.M.	Arr. H.M.
Punjab Mail	18 45	12 20
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	12 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 45	20 35
Poona Mail	11 20	15 35
Inter III Poona Express	12 20	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Exp	9 0	21 20
Madras Fast Passenger	21 45	6 20

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE COUNCIL.

An ordinary meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Saturday the 6th inst. at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the "Congress House" 223, Girgaum Back Road.

ANAVIL SAMAJ.

The Annual Meeting of the Anavil Samaj will be held on the 14th inst. on Sunday at 3-0 p.m. at Lakshman Hall, Navsari when important work including consideration on certain changes in the constitution will be gone through.

DADAR CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

The adjourned general meeting of the above Institute will be held on Sunday, the 7th inst. at 8-30 a.m. in the Dadar English School.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The following programme of Dance Music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Thursday) at 6-45 p.m. Call sign 2 F. V. Wave length 387 metres.

One step—Phantasia, Fox Trot—Doo Wacka Do, Waltz—June Bright Roses, Fox Trot—Eliza, Tango—Cigarette, Fox Trot—Fair Weather Love, Waltz—Dreamy Delaware, Fox Trot—It ain't gonna rain no mo, One Step—English Medley, News Eulletin.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

Abdul Majid, a Mahomedan aged 45 years was working in the Mogul Bakery at Umerkhadi. On Wednesday he was at his work in the morning as usual, when at about 8-30 he complained of pain in the stomach. He told his companions that as he was having pain, he would go and have a sleep. He slept in the bakery and shortly after it was found that he was dead.

The body was subsequently removed to the morbue. There were no external marks if violence or wound on the body.

LOKMANYA NATIONAL GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

The Lokmanya National Girls High School, the only national institution imparting national education to girls from infant Class to matric, will re-open on Wednesday the 10th instant after Summer Vacation. The primary classes for boys and girls, Marathi as well as Gujrati, are made free. Parents wishing to admit their children should see the Principal in the School at Congress House, 223, Girgaum Back Road.

WOMEN WORKERS' ASSN. OF CURRIMBHOY MILLS.

Under the anspices of the above Association of the Currimbhoy Institute a meeting of the women of the C. E. Mills was held on the 27th inst. in the Central Hall of the Institute, Mrs. Manoramabai Malankar presiding. Over 135 women were present. Mrs. Saraswatibai Agashe explained to the audience the exemplary qualities of King Harischandra and his wife Taramati, which, she said, were a model to every man and woman whether high or low. Harishchandra's honesty, simplicity sincerity for the welfare of his subjects and purity of heart made him an ideal character of the Aryan race and were worthy of being practised by every house-holder wishing to attain the purpose of life. A woman-worker impressed by the lecture thanked the lecturer and the chairman. Light refreshments terminated the proceedings.

CONDUCTING A GAMING HOUSE.

Rao Saheb S. R. Patwardhan Inspector C. I. D raided a satta shop at De Lisle Road on the night of the 1st instant and arrested Damodar Naravandas Dani and ten others.

On the 2nd instant they were all put up before Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla, Additional Presidency Magistrate who found them all guilty of conducting a common gaming house and abetment and sentenced them all to pay fines varying from Rs. 300 to Rs. 7. The principal offender Dani who conducted the gaming house at Hussein Building De Lisle Road, was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 or in default 2 months rigorous imprisonment more.

"TWO LITTLE UNTOUCHABLES."

This is the title of the first film produced by the United Pictures syndicate. It is a promising maiden production and well above the common run of Indian films. The story graphically describes the pitiable condition of the "untouchables" and ruthlessly exposes the hypocricy of a class of would be reformers who profess in public boundless sympathy for the untouchables but on various pretexts fail to act up to their professions. Two little Mahar children, a boy and a girl left orphans in their childhood are driven away by a Brahmin pleader Mr. Bolke known for his "sympathy" for the untouchables. Treated likewise by every other leader, the girl is left by her despairing grardian in charge of a kind Christian lady who brings her up but converts her to Christianity. The boy refusing to be converted flies from his guardian. Years after the same boy rescues Bolke from being killed by two Pathans who waylay and attack him, and the girl who has now become a doctor cures Mrs. Bolke of a severe illness. The Bolkes now repent and after the girl is reconverted to Hinduism receive her into their family as their daughter-in-law. The film besides being interesting has a distinct educative value.

"The Madras Mail" understands that the Secretary of State has sanctioned as a permanent measure the post of Registrar of General punchayets which was hitherto held on a temporary basis. It is also understood that the office is to be held by a member of the Indian Civil Service.—A. P.

Messrs. Maltzahn & Springer, Berlin.

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The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1925.

FIVE POINTS.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah's interview to the Association Press on the question of unity is so inspiriting at the start and so disappointing in the end that it reminds us of the long-jump athlete who promised to cover twenty-two feet and then quietly walked across the distance. He is as a general rule a man of great mental precision but in his interview he is diffuse and inconsequential; to us it is a surprising piece of logomachy since we have always regarded Mr. Jinnah as being gifted with an interesting mind incapable of loose equivocation. The great national drive of 1920 and 1921 was accomplished without any elaboration of unity for its own sake and we feel that national endeavour cannot be galvanised by any mere compact in the name of unity. If parties are not vertically united, there can be very little advantage in the prosecution of work that makes the bureaucracy uncertain of its hold and instils the idea of surrender. Because we are in a periodic spell of languor that corresponds to all the weary aspects of national life, we are apt to think that the lack of political fusion accounts for the present lull. The main cause of the failure of the non-co-operation movement was the opposition, personal and temperamental, of the Moderates. If the Moderates and their disguised allies had supported the non-co-operation movement the results would have been far more concrete than the results which the whole of India could have achieved if she had accepted the basis of Liberal polemics. Unity is useful if the pressure of unified policy is strong, consistent and inexorable. A patched-up formula of unity is capable of yielding poor results because of the likely tension of compromise. Mr. Jinnah in his interview takes very little account of the striking power of stern work against the panacea of unity. Let us have unity on all hands if it does not involve the sacrifice of principles by parties who stood the racket of repression in its worst days and whose emulation is required for results after the exhaustion of constitutional methods. Mr. Jinnah dismisses Pandit Motilal's criticism of the Independent party in the Assembly as an idle grievance. He likes self-reliance and he declares that what is required is "the co-ordination of all national activities within the legislature and other public bodies in the country." It is a catholic conception of the worth of good deeds whether from the captain of Boy Scouts or the leader of the Independent party. We want, however, a more exact definition of the terms of unity which Mr. Jinnah, let us admit, gives in vague and expatiatory prose.

Reminiscent of President Wilson's fourteen points, Mr. Jinnah prescribes five points as the basis of salvation. We reproduce them for careful reference:—

1. A vigorous prosecution of a broadbased constructive programme through legislative and independent efforts.

2. The co-ordination of activities within the Legislature and public bodies and in the country.

3. The pursuit of a policy of opposition or support of measures as national interests demand on a consideration of their intrinsic merits in the legislatures and public bodies.

4. The organisation of the electorates.

5. The organisation of an intensive educative political campaign in support of the policy enunciated above.

If Mr. Jinnah in the mood of generalisation had wanted a sixth point we could have given it as "the collation of all national forces towards the consummation of the desired end." For a seventh point we would suggest "the consolidation of public purpose in the pursuit of means which is rational and fruitful." No one can take exception to the broad-based and high-poised propositions of peace and concord. May we, however, remark that the parade of terms like "co-ordination" and "organisation" and "intrinsic merits" cannot give a clear idea of the means of effective unity. Mr. Jinnah does not say how much his party is willing to give up its doctrine and fad for the sake of unity. He implies that the position of the Independents is fertile and infallible. He declares: "In my view, a policy of opposition or support of measures, as national interests may demand on a consideration of their intrinsic merits within the legislatures while refusing to accept the present constitution as defective and unworkable and protesting against its continuance and an intensive prosecution of a broad-based constructive programme offers a common ground for the co-operation of all parties." The statement is unwieldy and a trifle obscure because the clause "while refusing to accept the present constitution as defective and unworkable" may mean that the Independents deem the present constitution as neither defective nor unworkable. If, however, it is meant that the constitution is unworkable, the Independents should help in demonstrating its unworkability instead of esuriently striving to make absurdity a practicable argument of delay. Mr. Jinnah acknowledges the premier position of the Congress among political bodies and desires the restoration of unity on its platform. There he deviates into a correct view, but instead of overcoming the difficulties of the Congress-franchise by the payment of cash, he proposes the production of a body representative of different parties or "a temporary organisation in which the progressive elements of all parties can work together." The temporary organisation must have at least temporary principles. He does not suggest them and we are at a loss to know if the principles are such as to make for at least anaemic unity. Mere unity does not contribute strength and we are afraid all subject countries must anticipate the existence of Ziwar Pashas and Maneckji Dadabhoys even as they dream of immaculate unity. Mr. Jinnah's slogan of "opposition or support of measures as national interests may demand on a consideration of their intrinsic merits" is a cumbrous description of Mr. N. M. Samarth's policy of "co-operation wherever possible, opposition wherever necessary". It contains a reservation of lordly judgment to political operators. Almost for all time has a character in "Napoleon of Nottinghill" exposed the limitations of the formula "Speaking on behalf of the public". Mr Jinnah ought to be more specific. Does he advise the acceptance of office in an unworkable constitution, unworkable because it is capable of producing only Motor-Drivers' Acts and Dog-licences Acts? Does he believe in the voting of budget-grants while we are not competent to control expenditure? Swarajists are eccentric enough to believe that they should not consent to expenditure without control. Their attitude is comprehensive, while the Independents object to expenditure in selected items. Mr. Jinnah taunts the Swarajists about their not having executed the whole-sale non-payment of taxes while his party does not perform the fractional refusal of taxes in correspondence with their small hostile votes. The counsel of "instrinsic merits" does not carry us any further than the inconsistency of saying that the Congress is the right platform of unity and that at the same time a temporary organisation of inchoate principles may supersede the Congress.

In Mr. Jinnah's five points, there is a wealth of indefinite propositions without any concession from the standpoint of Independents and Moderates. The fourth point is the "organisation of the electorates", their recognition, their education. There should be a common curriculum of education before any promiscuous preparation of the voters for next year's election is mentioned. Except for the supineness of Swarajists in respect of the constructive programme, we are satisfied with the work of Swarajists in the legislatures; their discriminate and steady opposition and their keeness to reject grants they cannot control. Little inconsistencies may be urged against them, but on the whole their attitude is not unreasonable. It is their misfortune that in the last election they could not obtain an all-round majority except in two provinces. In next year's elections they will naturally strive for a complete victory. The fact that only two provinces have been won by them and that in only two provinces the bureaucracy is urging their reserve rights, seemingly takes away from their capacity for comprehensive and irresistible opposition. Swarajists must take a larger share in the constructive programme and they should, we think, obtain the power of the Congress for a more sweeping victory next year. Loose and smuggling terms of compromise for the next elections should not be admitted as leaders in compendious language of unity talk of the "education of the electorate." In his interview about unity and in his offer of all-round co-operation, Mr. Jinnah speaks as if the scheme of his party were final and as if he had yielding contribution to make. We would request Mr. Jinnah to outline a programme less ambiguous and more cognisant of the fact that sheer unity without a common course of agitation may not help us forward. We united against the Bengal Ordinance we united against the Lee loot, but unity did not daunt the bureaucracy. Why not make little of objections, realise the limitations of *mamool* agitation and join the Congress without any pre-imposed conditions?

LORD CURZON'S LEGACY.

This is an age of the confessional. Unlike the outpourings of Catholic sinners who murmur their tidings to their spiritual mentors, the thoughts of modern statesmen become a permanent source of knowledge and information to the public. Of this species are the writings of our ex-Viceroys and ex-Governors who in that knowing way of theirs sit in judgment on the work of their predecessors and successors as though they were themselves impartial magistrate instead of biassed partisans, if not defendants in a national dispute. The latest voice in this orgy of self-revelation and self-laudation is that of Lord Curzon whose literary legacy in the shape of two large volumes on the "British Government in India" has been published to-day. Reuter's, which with its customary zeal in such matters has cabled a summary of some portions of what it describes as a "monumental work" observes that the second volume contains interesting opinions of Lord Curzon on various questions relating to India. We do not know whether Reuter's defective *flair* is responsible for the disproportionate space assigned to the question of viceroyalty whose discussion disappoints the hope of knowing the ex-Viceroy's views on the vital issues that confront England and India to-day. But if this summary is in any sense a correct indication of the character of the work, it cannot be very helpful to the solution of the national problem. For Indians being neither ex-Secretaries of State or ex-Viceroys, nor superannuated Civil Servants nor belonging to the governing class of England or to the Royal Family, the delineation of their relative merits is hardly of any interest to them. In fact, Indians have ceased to care for irritating squabbles about such trivial details as the qualifications or prohibitions that should operate in the case of viceroyalty. Viceroyalty, they have rightly perceived, is of no account because the Viceroy, after all, is a mere cog, if a stilted one, in a complex imperial machine whose ultimate motive-power lies elsewhere. The Viceroy is important merely because of his headship of a bureaucracy not because of his personality like the premier or president in a democratic country, in a system of functionaries, he is merely the functionary at the apex. He can no more alter the character of the government than can a sewing-machine produce fried eggs.

Lord Curzon refers in terms of more than obituary veneration to those estimable gentlemen who look distinguished in marble trousers on a monument. We are confidently assured on the basis of confidential documents that not one of them had any pride of colour and that all of them were moved by the moral obligations rather than by the magnitude of their task. Surely Lord Curzon for once strangely enough forgets himself. Was not the aspersion cast on Oriental standards of veracity, embodied not in a secret memorandum but a public speech at the Calcutta Convocation, a "harsh and unfeeling reflection" upon the Indian race? Who except Lord Curzon was more impressed by the world-wide and glorious mission of the British Empire as exhibited through a picturesque durbar at a time of famine than by his primary duties to the people? Even in the present work, Lord Curzon speaks of "native" press, "native" sentiment and "native" affection though the supercilious use of this term is as obsolete as it is derogatory: it is an incidental but illuminating manifestation of the arrogance of tone whose existence he indignantly denies. Indeed, in emphasising the importance of the supply of bureaucratic functionaries to the exclusion of the nature of the national demand, Lord Curzon ignores the decisive factor of the problem. Lord Reading, for example, has been a more colossal failure than his predecessors not so much because he is personally inferior to them but because popular aspirations and political conditions have so altered that it is impossible for a Viceroy to remain loyal to the system he serves and yet respond to the wishes of the nation. For, surely no greater condemnation of that system could be imagined than the fact that, despite the benevolent motives and goodwill of successive Viceroys, to which Lord Curzon testifies, the system has not yet succeeded, to put it at its lowest, in promoting economic welfare or political vigour and retains the virus of racialism.

But when we come to this aspect of the problem Lord Curzon's dissertation becomes a piece of futility. He thinks that the future stability of India depends upon the existence and stability of Indian States. It is an imperialist's way of saying that Indian States are useful counter-weights against the democratic nationalism of British India and as centres of autocracy that would react on a movement for Swaraj; for stability in bureaucratic parlance is an antithesis of self-government and proceeds simply from a negation of freedom. Lord Curzon indeed, does not conceal this fact in a farrago of phrases. Discussing the possibility of a mere ornamental Viceroy in relation to the system of "provincial autonomy"—as he wrongly calls it—he observes, "such a situation will involve *complete transformation of the Imperial Government of India and not a consummation to be encouraged or desired.*" We have italicised the remark to point out the manner in which responsible government is going to be progressively realised in India. Lord Curzon does not concede any limitations of pace or time as regards the transformation; on the contrary he bluntly declares that such a consummation is not desirable or to be encouraged in defiance, be it noted, not merely of the overwhelming public opinion of India but of the Government of India Act itself. If consummation of responsible government which necessarily involves "complete transformation in the Imperial Government" is not desirable, what is the sense of framing and working a scheme with that professed object? If the objective is undesirable for attainment why have progress which is said to be in its direction and if the realisation of the goal is to be deprecated why endeavour to realise it? Most of the existing anomalies and iniquities are defended on the plea of transitional stage; but as Lord Curzon roundly condemns the endeavour even to proceed with the transition, towards what are we drifting? It is the vain boast of the British statesmen that they never go back on their pledges; if Lord Curzon's remark is anything but a flat denial of the solemn declaration and promise of self-government, in the August pronouncement we do not know what it is.

Notes of the Day.

Japanese Greetings to Germany.

In the "Koelnische Zeitung" of 13th May last, a brilliant review is taken of the position of Germany as a debtor to the Allies now that chauvinists in France are inclined to assert that Germany will be under the thumb of the monarchists. "It appears," says the writer, "that the advent of Hindenburg has debarred Germany from receiving the usual good wishes, given in the diplomatic world as an act of courtesy, when there is a change in the Presidentship. They have been denied to her in Paris, London, Washington, Rome and Brussels, the only and, therefore, the sharper contrast being Tokyo." The Emperor Ioshihito of Japan telegraphed to Hindenburg in the following simple manner: "On the occasion of your entering upon the duties of the President of the German Reich, I offer your Excellency my warmest congratulations, and should like to add to them my best wishes for your own good health as also my hopes for the prosperity of your country." The message has touched German public opinion deeply. Germany, however, is pleased with the speech of the new American Ambassador Houghton in London, and with the American demand to France that that country should better think of paying off her debts to America now. The German paper adds:—"The solution clear to Frenchmen of thinking that 'Le Boche paiere tout'—the Boche will pay up everything—has made a muddle of French finance" and Germany is awaiting anxiously how Caillaux will draw his country out of the present financial embarrassments.

"The Shadow of God upon Earth."

In the literary supplement of the South German paper, the "Badische Presse" in its issue of 22nd April, appears a two column article on a recent book published in Germany entitled 'Akbar, the shadow of God upon Earth." It is a critical survey of the life of the great Moghul Emperor by Hans Much, a German research student in history, and is published by the firm of Einhorn in Dachau near Munich. The author compares Akbar to Frederic II of Prussia, who loved the beautiful and the artistic in the world, and wanted to trace the origin of life, but thinks that Akbar was superior to him, because while religious prejudice conquered the latter, Akbar rose above it. "While in Europe stakes were groaning under the weight of the heretics condemned to be burnt, and a million Christians were destroyed by other Christians, at that very time in Asia, an Emperor decreed and practised the highest kind of patience." The book describes vividly, as the extracts copiously quoted in the articles go to prove, how great was the influence of Akbar over people whom he conquered, but whom he turned into his best friends, how wide were his cultural sympathies, how earnest his desire to live and rise above dogma. One of his sons was allowed to receive education under the Jesuits, while another took the conservative course of instruction under the Ulema. The author brings out in luminous detail the efforts of Akbar in successfully avoiding sectarian war within Islam itself, by declaring himself as the highest authority of reference in religious matters. To the writer who has reviewed this German estimate of Akbar, the career of the Great Moghul gives abundant proof of the contention "that he who does not know the India of the past, is not in a position to judge the India of to-day. If anybody wants to know what the country of Gandhi is in all her fullness of possibility and glamour of tradition, let him read this book on Akbar. Then he will understand, that the message of Gandhi is only a part of the whole message of India to humanity."

Women's Education in Kathiawar.

Kathiawar is extremely backward in the matter of women's education not merely absolutely but relatively to Gujarat. According to an interesting report on women's education in Gujarat and Kathiawar compiled by Mr C. K. Dave of Ahmedabad there are not even 200 girls in Kathiawar taking secondary education as compared with 1,400 in Gujarat while there is no Girls' College either affiliated to the Bombay University or the Women's University of Prof Karve and only one full-fledged girls' high school at Gondal. That is really a deplorable state of affairs particularly when we remember that Kathiawar is mostly a net work of Indian States who have no excuse of military budgets or Meston Award for starving vital schemes of social reform. In our Kathiawar letter published on Tuesday it was suggested that a Central Board for girls' education in Kathiawar should be established representing educational institutions, donors and public workers of the province to promote and develop women's education in Kathiawar. The rock on which many constructive plans of social weal break now-a-days, namely, finance, is not a serious obstacle in this case because, as our correspondent pointed out, there is available a large Kapol Trust of over four and a half lakhs of rupees which could be easily devoted to the purpose. The trustees of the fund, it is reported however, have decided to allocate the sum only to Vanita Vishram at Rajkot with the flimsy probability of extension in future. The money ought not to be exclusively reserved for one institution, which by the way is hardly modern in its notion of women's education, but should be utilised for a continuous and widespread programme of women's education all over Kathiawar: it should be not an institutional monopoly but a provincial heritage.

LORD READINGS' VICEROYALTY.

(BY K. NATARAJAN.)

The "Evening News of India" published a cable from its special correspondent in London stating that the extension of Lord Reading's term of office had been "in principle" decided upon and that probably His Excellency may remain two years longer than the usual period in India. The report was contradicted on official authority the next day, but the "Evening News" maintained that its correspondent's information was nevertheless true. Nothing has been heard of the matter since, and it is probable that Lord Reading will get the extension which he seems to covet. The only principle that may be thought of as underlying the extension, is that Lord Reading, if he had continued as Lord Chief Justice of England, might have remained on the Bench several years longer, and that he should not be required to suffer for having given up that secure position at the call of the Coalition Cabinet to accept the Indian Viceroyalty. It is impossible to think of any other principle as requiring the extension of his term.

A Fly on the Wheel.

Whether the *principle* upon which the extension has been decided, be this or any other, one thing is certain, and that is that it is entirely unconnected with the interests or wishes of the people of this country. The news of the extension has evoked no enthusiasm even in quarters where anything which treads down Indian opinion is usually regarded as an act of great Imperial statesmanship. And, if it had not provoked protests from the Indian side, it is because Indians have now learnt to regard the Viceroy as a mere fly on the wheel, without any perceptible influence on the rate or direction of its rotation. Lord Reading has served under four Secretaries of State representing all the Parties in British politics. He was nominated by the late Mr. Montagu who felt in consequence of the publication of a cable which Lord Reading was anxious to make public. But his lordship held on to his office. It was said that his personal

(Continued on page 8.)

BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN INDIA

LORD CURZON'S LIFE WORK.

PUBLISHED TO-DAY.

LONDON, June 3.

Marquess Curzon's "Last tribute to the undying magic of India" is paid in his "British Government in India," a monumental work of two large volumes, which is being published on June 4th by Messrs. Cassel and Company. The publishers' note mentions that at the time of his death Lord Curzon had not completed reading proofs and indexing work and in accordance with Lord Curzon's wishes Sir William Foster completed the task. Lord Curzon in the preface says that the book was begun when he returned to England after his Viceroyalty, but was interrupted by public work and the great war. The book is profusely illustrated and is mainly historical. The first volume deals chiefly with memories and antiquities of Calcutta but the second volume contains interesting opinions of the ex-Viceroy on various questions of the day relating to India. For example, dealing with the Viceroyalty he expresses the opinion that the principle that it is not right or expedient that an ex-Secretary of State for India should become the Viceroy or an ex-Viceroy become the Secretary of State rests on a sound foundation. It might be difficult for an ex-Secretary of State who has been an official superior of the Viceroy and may have been called upon to overrule him on many occasions to defer as Viceroy to authority which he once wielded himself and he might be tempted to use his power in India to enforce the projects which he initiated and perhaps failed to carry in London thereby enjoying a sort of double spell of office. Conversely, an ex-Viceroy who is appointed to the India office might be inclined to pursue at home the policy with which he was identified in India and might even be not averse to applying to his successor the check under which he had fretted himself. If, on the other hand, he were to look too exclusively through glass on the spot he might fail in his duty as the Secretary of State. Lord Curzon opines that in the interests of good government and the avoidance of almost certain friction the rule which he is convinced is sound may continue to be observed.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VICEROYALTY.

With regard to question of qualifications for the Viceroyalty he expresses the opinion that it is desirable that the rule that the Viceroy should be appointed from England should be maintained. The case against the appointment of a Civil Servant has grown stronger rather than weaker with the time, especially as regards the Home position. "No member of the Civil Service can possibly have acquired that knowledge of public affairs of England or that personal acquaintance with the governing class of England and notably the Government which he is serving that is indispensable to the Viceroy. Further, the trend of Indian public opinion is unmistakably in the direction of attaching increasing value to the appointment of provincial Governors and, *a fortiori* still more, of Governor-General from outside. The appointment of a civilian Viceroy will probably now be assailed by a chorus of condemnation in the native press." Lord Curzon does not favour idea of a Royal Viceroy on the ground that he would be identified by the Indians with the policy of the Government and would receive credit when it is praised and would be included in censure if it is assailed. Also in view of the apparent increase of friction between the ruling minority and the ruled in India the position of a Royal Viceroy might be involved in a conflict and things might be said or done which would impair the prestige of King-Emperor. Conceivably, a day may come when provincial autonomy may have reached a stage of development in which the nexus between the provincial governments might be supplied by a Royal head of the State wholly dissociated from politics and charged with social and ceremonial duties alone, but such a situation will involve complete transformation of the Imperial Government of India and a consummation to be encouraged or deprecated.

POSITION OF INDIAN PRINCES.

Dealing with the position of the Indian Princes, Lord Curzon expresses the opinion that their main problem in the near future will be the adjustment of their relations to the rising tide of Swaraj. Future stability of India depends largely on the continued existence and stability of the native States. There should be ever closer association between the British Government meaning more particularly the Viceroy and the Native States.

Already, since Lord Curzon's time the Punjab, Madras and Kathiawar States and Cutch have been formally transferred from the jurisdiction of the provincial Governments to the Viceroy. Further measures to strengthen and vitalise this new system of co-ordination will doubtless be required. It will be one of the main occupations of the Viceroy in the future. Indian Princes in future will be more and less sleeping partners of the British administration in India and more and more joint managers of that mighty firm, but equally with the British Government they must make up their minds in regard to their attitude and take their stand. A number of Philippe Egalités in India might place the princely structure in India in a grave peril.

TRIBUTE TO VICEROYS.

Curzon remarks that in thousands of official minutes, memoranda and letters perused he cannot recall a single harsh unfeeling reflection upon any race of the Indian race. Each Governor-General, as he assumed the onerous charge, has been inspired not so much by the magnitude of his task as by the new obligations it entailed. Each sought to do his duty by the millions of every class and creed. Many formed the warmest attachments to the people of India. Some left the most touching tributes to their character. He never found in the records of any Viceroy any trace of that pride of colour or arrogance of tone which were sometimes charged against the younger and less experienced Englishmen. The Viceroys have generally risen superior to the temptation to gain popularity by appearing to take the side of Indians against their own countrymen. Some Viceroys interfered openly to protect the natives from violence or outrage at the hands of the white man. Lord Lytton essayed the task of "the writer and exposed himself at one time to a considerable obloquy from his countrymen for the renewal of his effort and exaggerated accounts were circulated of his alleged partisanship in notorious cases the truths of which will perhaps one day be told. The right standard of conduct is surely that there should be the same degree of sanction attached to the Indian as to the British life in India and acts should not be condoned in one case which must be condemned in the other."

CRAVING FOR POLITICAL AUTONOMY.

The average Indian politican is much more concerned with the opportunities of political advancement than abstract conceptions of justice or security of human life. "I spent many anxious hours in dealing with cases of racial injustice, but it counted as dust in the balance when I was unable to make political concessions for which I held—and possibly I was not wrong—that the country was not yet ripe." None the less, no British ruler, he believed, ever left India without greater regard for its inhabitants than that with which he entered it. "There is such infinite capacity for loyal service among its peoples there comes from them like a breath of warm wind so irresistible an appeal for justice and protection and they are so grateful for kindness. As Queen Victoria wrote to me during the last six months of her life "no people are more alive to kindness or more affectionately attached if treated with kindness than the Indians are." But benevolent despotism is now held to be out of date "and the craving for political autonomy with only the most imperfect realisation of responsibilities it entails has created a new ideal which will carry India very wide and very far, but it may be questioned whether the Indian under a new dispensation would be any better off or happier than the Indian under the old. The relations between the two races will lose somewhat of that old-fashioned confidence and esteem which was neither patronising on one side nor servile on the other, but sprang from the best qualities of the both races and the Viceroy of the future will have a harder task though not an inferior duty in conciliating native sentiment and winning native affection.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI RIOTING.

SITUATION BECOMING WORSE.

ARRIVAL OF FRESH FORCE.

LONDON, June 2.

Shanghai.—It appears that the rioters who threw the Japanese policeman in a shallow creek continued to attack him with the intention of drowning him, but the policeman drew his revolver and fired, killing one of his assailants and seriously wounding two others.

This evening, shots were fired from a Chinese music hall, in the centre of the international settlement, as a result of which an American trooper was wounded in the thigh and his horse killed. Soldiers with Lewis guns replied to the fire and American volunteers and troopers forced their way to the building which was crowded with rioters and rounded up three hundred who were, however, later released. Meanwhile fifty marines were landed from an Italian cruiser together with a force of Americans from destroyers, all constituting an advance guard of two thousand sailors and marines who are being sent to Shanghai in accordance with instructions from Peking.

The demands of the Chinese Foreign Office and the Chinese Foreign Commissioner at Shanghai have inevitably resulted in stiffening the strikers and the situation is steadily worsening.—Reuter.

STRIKE SITUATION MORE TENSE.

DR. M. C. MARTIN WOUNDED.

SHANGHAI, June 3.

Later reports show that seven rioters fired revolvers on the American volunteers point blank, killing two horses and wounding Dr. M. C. Martin. The rioters also fired on the volunteers from the roof and verandah of an adjacent garage. The attackers then rushed and the crowd disappeared. Firing from the music hall, already chronicled, followed. Apparently the three-hundred Chinese rounded up did not include any of the armed rioters, who are believed to have escaped by way of a tunnel under the street.

The strike situation is slightly more tense. Fresh food markets and Chinese shops have closed down. The rioters are terrorising the Chinese still remaining in the employment of foreigners.—Reuter.

PEKING STUDENTS ON STRIKE

LEGATION QUARTERS STRONGLY PICKETED.

PEKING, June 3.

Students have struck work as a protest against conduct of the authorities in dealing with the Shanghai affair. The Legation guards are confined to the barracks entrances and the legation quarter is strongly picketed.—Reuter.

BRITISH HONOURS

NO NEW PEERS

KNIGHTHOOD FOR AN ARTIST.

LONDON, June 3.

The unusually long Birthday Honours list does not contain any new peers, though Baron Bearsted becomes Viscount and Sir William Tyrrell steps up to the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, Sir William Pakenham gets the Grand Cross of the Bath. The eight Baronets include Sir John Bland-Sutton. A long list of Knighthoods for varied public service includes the artist, Mr. Bernard Partridge and Mr. Phillip Smith. A notable feature is several pages of the Orders of the British Empire, including six Dames.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 2.

Following are Birthday Honours:—

Sir John Baird has been appointed Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

To be Knights Commanders of the Order of St. Michael and St. George:—Sir Henry Dobbs and Sir Alexander Renton.

To be Companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George:—Edward Alexander, Ceylon Revenues.

To be Knight Grand Cross of British Empire:—Sir Hugh Clifford.

To be Commanders of British Empire:—Mr. Frank Stockdale, Director of Agriculture, Ceylon; Major Herbert Dobbin and Major Charles Barke, both of Iraq Levies.

To be Members of the British Empire:—Lieutenant Cyril Gowan, Lt. James Renton, Lt. Francis Hall, and Lt. Philip Baddiley, all of Iraq Levies; Nicholas Morgappah, Assistant Registrar, Ceylon; Mrs. Schneider, Colombo; Walter White, Postal Department, Ceylon:

Order of the British Empire has been conferred upon Mr. Cecil Edmonds, Inspector, Iraq.

To be Knight Bachelor:—Mr. James Peiris, Ceylon.

To be Companion of the Imperial Service Order:—Mr. Edgar Vanderstatton, Ceylon Customs

To be Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order:—Lord Lonslade and Lord Desborough.—Reuter.

K. C. B.

To be Knight Commander of the Order of Bath:—Major-General Charles Richardson Poona.

C. B.

To be Companions of the Order of Bath:—Major-General Henry Rhys Price, Simla; Colonel Herbert Jackson, Bangalore, Colonel Patrick Dundas, 18th Infantry.

K. C. M. G.

To be Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George:—Sir Percy Loraine.

C. M. G.

To be Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George:—Godfrey Havard, Teheran Legation.

K. C. B. E.

To be Knight Commander of the Order of British Empire:—Major-General George Cory.

C. B. E.

To be Commander of the British Empire:—Colonel John Freeland and Lt.-Col. George Llewellin, Bihar Light Horse.

O. B. E.

To be Officers of the British Empire:—Major Darell Baxter, Punjab Regiment; Major Richard Butler 8th King George's Own Regt; Lt.Col. Joseph Coates, Commandant, Oudh and Rohilkhand Battalion; Major Harold Huxford, Rajputana Rifles; Major Thomas Moss, 1/16th Punjab Regiment; Captain John Teague, 1/10th Baluch Regiment; Mary Wardell, Nursing Sister.

M. B. E.

To be Members of the Order or the British Empire:—:Captain Harry Dawkins, of Royal Engineers; Captain Frederick Mattocks also of Royal Engineers; Captain E. Symonds, Hyderabad Regiment; Subedar Major Barkat Ram, Indian Medical Department.

PRIVY COUNCILLOR.

The only Privy Councillor in the Birthday Honours is Colonel Nicholson, Member of Commons.

Knighthoods have been conferred upon Mr. Hamilton Harty and Mr. Barry Jackson.

Dame Commanderships of the British Empire include Anne Beadsmore-Smith.—Reuter.

INDIAN ARMY HONOURS.

SIMLA, June 2.

His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor of India has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotion in an appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (Military Division).

INDIAN ARMY. K.C.B.

Major-General Charles Willian Grant Richardson, C.B. C.S.I., General Officer Commanding Poona District.

C. B.

Major-General Henry Edward Rhys-Pryce, C.M.G. D.S.O. Officiating Director of Supplies and Transport, Army Headquarters, Simla.

Colonel Commandant Herbert William Jackson, C.S. I.D. S.O. Commanding Bangalore Brigade Area.

Royal Air Force.

C. B. Group Captain John Adrian Chamier, C.M. G. D. S. O. O.B.E., Chief Staff Officer, Headquarters, Royal Air Force Simla

Air Force Cross. Flight Lieutenant William Edmund Somervill.—A. P

KING'S 60TH BIRTH DAY.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM ALL OVER EMPIRE.

LONDON, June 2.

Congratulations on the King's sixtieth birthday began to arrive at the Palace early in the morning and included messages from all over the empire, from the Prince of Wales and Prince George. The latter was en route to Wei-Hei-Wei from Shanghai and cabled his congratulations.

The official celebration was the trooping of colour by the Hotsegnards. Marshal Foch participated as the representative of France. The weather was brilliant and ground was packed with sightseers.—Reuter.

GOVERNOR'S CONGRATULATIONS.

BOMBAY, June 3.

The following telegrams have been exchanged between His Majesty the King-Emperor and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the occasion of His Majesty's birthday:—.

From the Governor of Bombay:—"On the happy occasion of Your Majesty's birthday I beg respectfully to tender to Your Majesty loyal and devoted congratulations of the Government, Princes and people of the Bombay Presidency."

From His Majesty the King-Emperor: "I have received with much pleasure the loyal greetings which you have sent from the Government, Princes and peoples of the Bombay Presidency on my 60th birthday and heartily thank them for their good wishes."—A. P.

BIRTHDAY PARADES.

AT POONA.

POONA, June 3.

The anniversary of the birthday of His Majesty the King Emperor was celebrated with the usual general parade of troops on the race course ground this morning.—A. P.

IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, June 3.

His Majesty the King Emperor's birthday was celebrated to-day by a parade by the Camerons under the command of Col. McPherson. Thirty-one guns were fired and troops marched past Col. McPherson taking salute. The Union Jack was hoisted in all Government offices and big commercial houses.—A. P.

AT LAHORE.

LAHORE, June 3.

The usual proclamation parade was held to-day at Lahore Cantonment in connection with the King-Emperors birthday.—A. P.

AT AMRITSAR.

AMRITSAR, June 3.

The King's birthday was celebrated here in a befitting manner. The local service club whose anniversary also coincided with it, gave an evening party where almost all the local raises and officials were present.—A. P.

AT ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, June 3.

The King Emperor's birthday was celebrated with due eclat here.—A. P.

AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, June 3.

In celebration of H. M. King-Emperor's birthday there was a ceremonial parade of Second Battalion of Lancashire Fusiliers who are now garrisioned in Fort St. George.—A. P.

LOYAL SIKHS' GREETINGS.

MUSA, June 3.

In a Dewan held at Musa, district Juilundur, under the auspices of the Provincial Sikh Sudhar Committee besides the consideration of the new Gurdwara Bill a resolution was passed congratulating His Majesty the King-Emperor on his sixtieth birthday and sending loyal greetings of the Punjab Sikhs. A copy of the resolution has been wired to His Majesty through the Governor of the Punjab.—A. P.

BIRTH DAY AMNESTY.

200 U.-P. PRISONERS RELEASED.

NAINITAL, June 2.

The Government of the United Provinces have decided to release to-morrow about two hundred prisoners from the various jails in the provinces. These include those convicted of charges connected with communal riots at Katarpur, Sahranpur, Gonda and the Jogeswar fair.—A.P.

ALLIED DEMANDS.

CONDITIONS OF COLOGNE ZONE EVACUATION

DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS.

LONDON, June 3.

Paris.—The Allied Note to Germany with regard to Disarmament will be presented in Berlin on June 4th. It consists of five pages and two annexes. Firstly, it sets out what has been done and what has not been done in the execution of the Versailles Treaty and lays down a list of what remains to be carried out. Secondly it gives the text of the Reparations Commission's note to the Conference of Ambassadors and informs Germany that the Cologne Zone cannot be evacuated until the conditions relating to disarmament have been fulfilled.

LABOUR CONFERENCE

MR. CHAMANLAL ON FORCED LABOUR

CONDITION IN KENYA.

A special Geneva message to the "Hindu" dated May 31, says:

A very pessimistic speech on Labour conditions in India was delivered at the International Labour Conference by Mr. D. Chamanlal, adviser to Mr. N. M. Joshi, the Indian Workers' Delegate. Mr. Chamanlal affirmed that one-third of the country under native rule was entirely under forced labour.

He supported Mr. Joshi's assertion regarding Kenya and cited the speech of the Governor of Kenya reported in the *East African Standard*, of February, 1913, that taxation was the only method of compelling the native to leave his reserve and seek work.

He also quoted the report of the East Africa Commission for references to Nyasaland with similar effect and concluded his exhortation to make the Labour Office a real support to the great labouring masses in the world at present living in abject misery and sorrow.

TREATMENT TO WORKERS.

INDIAN DELEGATE'S RESOLUTION.

LONDON, June 2.

Geneva.—The Labour Conference to-day adopted without opposition the report of the Suggestions Committee on the equality of treatment to foreign and native workers in the case of accidents while at work.

The Conference also adopted a resolution introduced by the Indian workers' delegate inviting the Council of Administration, after consultation with Governments concerned, to undertake a documentary enquiry into the conditions of labour in the Asiatic countries, particularly, China, India, Japan, Persia and Siam and also mandated Colonies and Protectorates in Asia.—Reuter.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PROTEST.

IS LEAGUE'S PROTECTION SCRAP OF PAPER?

GENEVA, June 3.

The action of the Arms Conference in exempting Esthonia, Finland, Latvia, Poland and Rumania from the obligation to supply periodical returns of the imports of munitions pending Russia's adhesion to the convention drew caustic reference from Mr. Burton of the United States, who asked whether the protection of the League were a scrap of paper since nations were afraid to trust in it.

Mr. Onslow of Britain agreed with Mr. Burton's remarks and said that Britain desired a workable convention.—Reuter.

ARMY IN BULGARIA.

DEMOBILISATION OF EXTRA MEN ORDERED.

SOFIA, June 2.

Government has ordered demobilisation of 10,000 extra men, which the Ambassadors' Conference had permitted colours to deal with the communist menace. The Conference had previously rejected an application for suspension of demobilisation. Reuter.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

IMPROVEMENT MEASURES.

CAIRO, June 3.

For the purpose of safeguarding the quality of Egyptian cotton, a law has been promulgated empowering the Ministry of Agriculture to control cottonseed destined for sowing.—Reuter.

EAST INDIES C.-IN.-C.

LONDON, June 2.

The King has approved of the appointment of Rear-Admiral Walter Ellerton as Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Station, in succession to Vice-Admiral Richmond.—Reuter.

PRINCE VISITS NATAL BATTLEFIELD.

LADYSMITH, June 3.

The Prince of Wales visited the Natal battlefields with their famous connection with the Boer War. He climbed up Kopje where his principal Aide-de-camp, Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, was able to give his personal reminiscences with regard to the part he played in the relief of Ladysmith. The Prince then visited the cemetary where English defenders are buried. Afterwards the Prince motored to Spion Kop which he ascended. He has now proceeded to Colenso en route to Durban.

RAILWAY STRIKE.

MEN FIRMLY HOLD OUT.

NONE GOES TO WORK.

LAHORE, June 2.

There is no change in the N. W. Railway strike situation, and the men are still holding out. Enquiries made show that strikers did not take advantage of the terms offered by the Agent in the beginning of the last month and they did not return to duty on June 1st which was the last date given to the absentees to resume work.

A communique issued by the N. W. Railway Union states that so far from the strikers resuming work, another fifteen hundred out of the newly employed workmen have to-day joined the strikers at Lahore.

Reports from all centres show that the strikers at the different strike-centres are firm and none of the strikers have gone back to work.

In view of this attitude of the strikers it is not known in the absence of any official statement what action the Railway administration have decided to take to deal with the situation. The Agent's communique will be issued on Saturday next and is expected to contain a full statement about, the situation and the action the Administration propose to take.—A. P.

ESIRDAR MURDER TRIAL,

NAMES OF THOSE FOUND GUILTY.

LONDON, June 2.

Cairo.—The nine persons who have been found guilty of being concerned with the murder of the late Sirdar Sir Lee Stack are:—Two student brothers by name Enaiat, two railway shop workers, a carpenter, an engineer, a taxi-driver, lawyer and ex-Zaghlulist Deputy Shafik Mansur and an official, Mahmoud Ismail.—Reuter.

CAPT. AMUNDSEN'S RESCUE.

LONDON, June 2.

Oslo.—The Government has decided to send two naval aeroplanes by steamer to Spitzbergen to assist in the search for Capt. Amundsen. Aeroplanes will reach Spitzbergen by the end of the next week. The general opinion is that Capt. Amundsen, being unable to return by air, is making for Cape Columbia or Spitzbergen on foot.—Reuter.

DEPUTATION NOT WANTED.

S. I. ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATIONS RESOLUTION.

MADRAS, June 2.

At a special meeting of the Council of the Anglo-Indian Association, Southern India, President Rev. H. Y. Necker in the course of a statement on the Anglo-Indian Deputation to England said:

"In the first place it is a political deputation and therefore I do not think it should have emanated from our Anglo-Indian Association. The appeal for funds, dated Calcutta May 7 is issued by India and Bengal Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Associations. I venture to think that the chief cause of disagreement in our community regarding the deputation will be found in the fact that Col. Gidney holds presidentship of Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Associations and is also the member of the Legislative Assembly. Such position implies a policy of centralisation with which I entirely disagree. I maintain that the direction of our communal affairs demands a policy of decentralisation which means distribution of public offices among as many of us as can be found to accept them. Since the deputation is political, Col. Gidney in his capacity as a member of the Legislative Assembly should have first sought the advice and the co-operation of the Anglo-Indian members of Provincial Councils and through them of the community throughout India. Such a course of action makes our political leaders responsible for our political activities and our associations responsible for our social, economic and educational activities. I feel very strongly indeed that there is no immediate necessity for a deputation because the Anglo-Indian Association, London, affords us every opportunity for representing our claims and grievances and its record of work during the past two years calls for generous recognition and active co-operation of all our leaders in India."

The Council passed unanimously resolutions recommending that "in view of the representations already made which are still under consideration by the Anglo-Indian Association, London and which have covered all the important points affecting the conditions and prospects of the community in India, no further deputation to the Secretary of State and members of the Cabinet is advisable and that no support from this association be granted to the deputation proposed by the India and Bengal Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Associations."—A. P.

PERSIAN FRONTIER AFFECTED.

TRAINS TO STOP AT DALBANDIN.

LAHORE, June 3.

A press communique issued by the Agent, N. W. Railway states that owing to the disturbed state of Persian frontier train services on Wushki extension of the North Western Railway will, for the present, terminate at Dalbandin.—A. P.

BARODA COUNCIL.

DEWAN'S OPENING SPEECH

FUTILE BUDGET DEBATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, June 1.

The Maharaja allows the Dhara Sabha, the so-called Legislative Council, to discuss the Budget in a special sessions as a temporary measure since last year. He does not allow any taking of votes on any of the suggestions. Before this experiment was introduced, for two or three years His Highness allowed the Budget to be only published in the State Gazette for public criticism. This will show that the Durbar is very unwilling to part with real power as is natural with all autocratic rulers, however enlightened. Some political writers have compared the Baroda Legislative Council with the British Indian models. But they have never stopped to think that the Indian Legislative Councils of *British make* have nothing in common with the Baroda *Imitation Council*. Your readers will see that even the Legislative Councils under the Act of 1892 were very much superior in their constitution and powers to our Baroda imitation.

THE BUDGET.

The Budget for 1925-26 was submitted to the special sessions of the Dhara Sabha on the 28th May for discussion and the proceedings continued on the 29th also. Out of the ten elected members only six attended, while the remaining 15 were Government Members. The Dewan in opening the proceedings congratulated the Maharaja on his completing fifty years since his accession to the Gadi and wished him long life and prosperity. He hoped that the Maharaja will return to Baroda on the 20th November, as His Highness was now keeping good health. He congratulated the State on its good fortune in having surplus budgets for the last five years, while other States were showing only deficit Budgets. He expects a surplus of Rs. 32 lakhs in the next year's Budget. The State has now 92-93 lakhs of rupees as savings in the public treasury and next year it will amount to more than a crore. The investments of the State in Railway Shares and other securities amount to Rs. 1,10,00,000, while the Government has invested 7 crores of rupees in State Railways and other productive works.

It will not be out of place to mention that the State expects a revenue of Rs. 226 lakhs from a population of 21 lakhs, although Baroda State has got very few industries, the population being mainly agricultural. The incidence of State tax per head is thus more than Rs. 10, while the people have to pay in indirect taxation to the Central Revenues nearly Rs. 3 or 4 per head on account of Salt, Customs, Posts, Telegraphs, Mint, etc. The British Gujarat ryot does not pay more than Rs. 6 or 7 per head to the Government while the Baroda Ryot pays double the amount in taxation with lesser prosperity. In fact the Baroda ryot is being ground down by this taxation, but the Dewan has not thought fit to lessen the burden on the poor ryots.

As the Budget is settled between the different Departents and the Accountant-General and then submitted to the Executive Council for sanction, the Dewan announced recommendations of the Council to the Dhara Sabha, to increase the grant for water works from Rs. 1,70,000 to Rs. 200,000, to raise the grant for Roads from Rs. 1,15,000 to Rs. 200,000, to add Rs. 50,000 more to the budgetted grant of Rs. 50,000 for village sanitation. The Dewan expressed surprise at the suggestion of some members to omit the item of one lakh rupees for medical stores and surgical instruments to be kept in reserve stock. The Dewan rightly emphasized that the nation-building activities like Education, Sanitation, Industries, Libraries, etc should not be starved. He detailed the needs of the Baroda College, village libraries, the Kala Bhavan, school buildings, Central Library and residential quarters for clerks in Mehsana and Navsari. The Council recommended two lakhs of rupees more for these activities.

Coming to the resolutions the Dewan said there were many suggestions for cuts in travelling allowances, dead stock and contingencies this year. Last year's suggestions on the same subjects were referred to a Committee whose report is under the consideration of the Government. The Government is not favourable towards the recommendations of the report, as the saving will be only Rs. 8,000 according to the Committee and the people will suffer from want of sufficient supervision owing to decrease in the minimum number of touring days. In Baroda, the Vahivatdars exercise the powers vested in the Collector in British India in many matters. This gives immediate relief to the ryots, but necessitates stricter supervision. The Dewan opposed the recommendations to abolish the posts of naib subas (Assistant Collectors) as they have much work to do. He said that touring officers cannot be allowed to move about like Nabobs, but orders have been passed to control the expenditure on allowances by keeping the minimum number of clerks with the officer. The pay of the offices is low as compared with British officers and they have to keep up their status with them when working together. Reduction in fares to be paid to officers will militate against the self-respect and dignity of these officers when moving with British Indian officers. The grades of officers have not improved, the purchasing power of the rupee has decreased, and it will be a hardship to the officers to reduce the allowances. The Government will pay due attention to the suggestions of the Committee to reduce the granst for dead stock and contingencies as the departments will be allowed to get dead stock by open competition.

Turning to other general resolutions, the Dewan said that the members wanted detailed information on the budget, but so long as there are no provisions added to the Legislative Council rules for bringing the budget before the local Legislative Council nothing can be done. The budget committee formerly adopted the procedure for discussion recommended by the members, but now the several heads of Departments and the Accounttut-General fix the figures by mutual consultation, and the Executive Council does not generally discuss the budget in detail. The members wanted to have a detailed discussion, which was not consistent with the constitution of the Baroda State. His Highness, said the Dewan, has allowed the discussion of the order in which Public Works should be executed in the District Board meetings, and the same procedure may be adopted for education, medical relief, sanitation agriculture, co-operative societies, etc. On receipt of District Budge's with the opinion of the District officers the Heads of Departments may settle the Departmental Budget in consultation with the Accountant General. After thus preparing the budget, it may be placed in the Dhara Sabha for general discussion, or for new suggestions, without any discussion on details. The example of British India, remarked the Dewan, does not apply to Baroda. Still he promised that he would have to prepare a scheme about budget debate in the Dhara Sabha which might meet with the wishes of the Dhara Sabha and the development of local bodies. All these points will be considered while amending the Legislative Council Rules permanently in this respect. Till then the suggestions of members in this behalf could only be noted.

FUTILE DEBATE.

The Dewan having finished his speech and welcomed the sessions, the business of the Council began. The discussion showed that it has not yet risen above the level of an ordinary debating society, the Dewan acting as the school master president. Sir Manubhai, the present Dewan, was once a professor in the Baroda College and he must have immensely enjoyed the fun of presiding over a make-believe Dhara Sabha with its futile discussion.

There was a spirit of protest against the Government policy to spend the larger part of grants for medical stores and Public Buildings in the city of Baroda. The members felt that the villages and towns were being starved. There is much truth in these complaints, inasmuch as Baroda city as the capita of the State gets the lion's share of such grants.

The Dewan accepted the suggestion for increasing the grant in aid of village libraries by Rs. 8,000. St. Nihal Singh has somewhere said that when he recently visited an Indian State he was surprised to find the cost of Princes school and bungalows for members of the Royal family being debited to the Education and Public Works Departments. During the discussion on the Baroda Budget it came out that some of the expenses on the State Dairy were for meeting the comfort of the Royal Family and some items under the Public Works included expenses for repairs and buildings for the Royal Family.

In all civilised countries such items would form a part of the King's Civil List, but as our Princes consider their States as their own private property, they do not mind under what head such expenses are shown. But the Gaekwar is an enlightened ruler, whose Government is expected to be up-to-date and it does not become our Administration to follow the old-fashioned theory of treating the State as an estate of the ruler and charge the expenses of the Princes School, Dairy Public Works, etc., specially incurred for the privy comforts of the Royal Family, to the Public Revenues and show the Khangi (Palace) grant at Rs. 20 lakhs without a change for more than a decade. This jugglery of figures deceives no one, since the Baroda public believes that instead of the budgetted Rs. 20 lakhs the Maharaja and the Royal Family spend 30 to 35 lakhs by getting certain items of their expenditure debited under different heads of Public Revenues. The impression gets colour from such items and His Highness' prolonged stay in Europe for the last five or six years with short trips to India must mean lakhs of rupees of expenditure out of which some items must have been charged to the public revenues. The impression may be wrong, but there it is, and the Government ought to take immediate steps to remove it by transferring such items to the Palace Grant. The Maharaja has deserved well of his people and he need not feel that the people will not look to his comforts.

The Dhara Sabha sessions ended on the 29th when Mr. Vidyashankar of Patan drew the attention of the Government to some of the popular grievances. Unless the rules are changed we cannot expect any better results from such discussions on the budget. Baroda ought to go in for the rules of the Bombay Legislative Council regarding the Budget debate, and show that it does not live on her past achievements alone.

A EUROPEAN CREMATED ACCORDING TO HINDU RITES.

ALLAHABAD, June 3.

Mr. C. M. Gregory, a big European proprietor of Mussorie who died on 31st May was cremated at the Mussorrie Hindu cremation ground according to the Hindu rites.—A. P.

LORD READINGS' VICEROYALTY.

(Continued from page 6.)

friendship for the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, prevented his resigning with his political chief. In a few short months, Mr. Lloyd George himself was swept away by one of the biggest tidal waves in British politics. Lord Reading still held on with grim determination to his Viceroyalty. When the Conservatives succeeded to power and Viscount Peel became Secretary of State, Lord Reading is believed to have been overruled in more than one important matter. One of them, at least, is known to the public: the position of Indians in Kenya. Lord Reading, however, was not to be moved. Since Lord Birkenhead went to the India Office, there has been more than one broad hint that Lord Reading's retirement will now be much regretted. His lordship, however, seems to have persuaded His Majesty's Government that they would do well to let him be in India as long as he likes.

No Hold on Principle.

It may be doubted, however, if Lord Reading has been wise to desire an extension of his Viceroyalty. The precedents are all unfavourable to the course of such extension. The expectation that an ex-Lord Chief Justice would at least be judicial in his administrative methods, has finally evaporated since Lord Reading's promulgation of the Bengal Ordinance and the arrest and detention without trial of a number of persons under it and the obsolescent Regulation of 1818. A London correspondent to an Indian newspaper commended the extension of Lord Reading's term to his readers on the ground that his successor might be worse. Better stick to King Log, he said in effect, than risk the chance of King Stork. If Lord Reading must have an extension, he must have it, and the Indian people may derive such comfort as they can from that wise, old fable. Meanwhile, a friend suggests that the difference between the tone of Lord Birkenhead's speech in which he seemed to invite Mr. Das to state his terms and that of his lordship's later deliverance at Glasgow declaring that so long as the British army was required to defend India the British Civil Service must be there to support it, may not be wholly unconnected with the fact that in the interval Lord Reading had met Lord Birkenhead and discussed Indian affairs with him. Lord Reading and Lord Birkenhead are most certainly the two cleverest men in British politics to-day, but not even their greatest admirers seem to claim that either of them has a very strong hold on principle. To be fair to him, Lord Birkenhead in an address, which has been much canvassed, to University students some months ago, plainly denied the value of ideals in politics. On the one or two similar occasions when Lord Reading has delivered similiar addresses in this country, he has, indeed, not so definitely derided ideals, but his references to them have not rung quite true. The chief danger to public life in India to-day is not from a frontal attack but from a process of sapping and mining.

Jews and Subject Peoples.

Race problems were never more studied as a clue to history than in our day. The influence of the Hebrew race, may, on *a priori* grounds, be thought to make for the advance of India's political status. The Indian and the Hebrew are the two fundamentally religious races of the human species. The two have been in touch with each other for ages commercially and culturally. The Indians like the Hebrews have seen their country under foreign domination for centuries. The Indian people have, it is true, not been dispersed over the world like the Hebrew, but the over two millions of our people overseas are treated to-day with a contumely which is comparable only with the contempt heaped upon the Jews for centuries in European countries. It may, therefore, be expected that the Jews who have themselves had bitter experience of subjection, would sympathise with Indians to emerge out of subjection. But what is the fact? Beaconsfield was the father of British Imperialism. The Rhine had flown into the Thames, wrote Professor Hobhouse in his brilliant little book, "Democracy and Reaction". It was Beaconsfield that cut the channel which led the one into the other. Mr. Montagu was a well-intentioned man but the combined effect of his "Reforms" and his "Reverse Councils" has been to leave India much in the condition of a squeezed orange. The time to write the epitaph on Lord Reading's regime will be three years hence. But if he goes on as he has gone on during the last four years, it is not difficult to forecast it.

NOTICE.

:o:

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Minimum twelve words.

HINDENBURG'S ELECTION

EFFECT ON FRANCE

"WE MUST WAIT & WATCH."

M. Herriot late Prime Minister of France writes as follows in the "Sunday Times":—

My opinion has been asked regarding the election of Marshal Hindenburg and its consequences in France from diplomatic and military points of view. The question has been put to me: Will this election cause a modification of the security plans on which we have been working for more than two months?

It must be understood that I reply with reserve. The direction of the foreign affairs of France now belongs to M. Paul Painleve, in whose enlightened wisdom the United States may place all confidence, and to M. Aristide Briand, who in too many circumstances has proved his liberalism and his attachment to peace for anyone to feel the slightest anxiety about what course he will take. The world can have faith that both of these men will avoid all imprudent measures, and for my part I am fully reassured to see confined to them, to a great extent, the peace of Europe.

I find myself, furthermore, in no position to pass an authoritative judgment on the true intentions of Marshal Hindenburg.

At the time of the negotiations in London for the accords which have regulated the irritating problem of reparations I became acquainted with Chancellor Marx. He and I vigorously defended the respective interests with which we were charged; but this discussion, even though at certain moments it became very lively and even though at certain hours it provoked the fear of a rupture, gave me the opportunity to appreciate the democratic character of Chancellor Marx and the moral value of his conscience.

HINDENBURG'S AIMS

What does Marshal Hindenburg think? His intimates declare publicly that he will seek an accord between France and Germany—an accord founded on the common interests of the two peoples, and, particularly, on a 'reprochement' of the great industries of the two countries—a union of iron and coal. They add that in the opinion of the Marshal, such a Franco-German entente is the necessary condition to an effective resistance against the revolutionary forces. They declare finally that Hindenburg would be ready to follow the security negotiations already undertaken what results come from the elections for the Prussian Diet, scheduled for the middle of June. The Luther Ministry appears anxious to maintain a position of 'status quo.' We must wait and see if, in the conflict between the parties, it can continue to hold power.

Of one thing we can be sure, that in the face of so many uncertainties France will keep her 'sang froid' and remain prudent. It is highly important, as we so well emphasised by M. Briand, that France remain in full accord with her Allies. The intimate 'entente' of Great Britain and France seems to me more than ever the essential condition fof peace.

We are now celebrating in France the centenary of the death of Comte de Saint Simon, who so greatly influenced the movement of social ideas of the nineteenth century. In 1814, at the time of the celebrated Congress of Vienna, this illustrious thinker wrote, in collaboration with Augustin Thierry, a remarkable book on the "Reorganisation of European Society," in which he laid the first foundation for the institution that has become the League of Nations. In this work Comte de Saint Simon proclaimed with energy that the union of France and England was the necessary condition of all peace in Europe.

FRANCE ONLY WANTS SECURITY.

These truths are just as sound in 1925 as they were in 1814. I wish there existed in Great Britain a profound conviction of this as there does in France, and I hope that the United States will help us to maintain our hands clasped in the interest of the establishment of peace.

It was to this end that I worked during my stay in the Foreign Office. I had the good fortune to be able to safeguard the accord with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and Aristide Briand will, I trust, do better still. I ardently hope he will be able successfully to terminate the negotiations that I began for a security pact.

Security! France begs for nothing more. Let nobody imagine that she wants always to remain on the Rhine. She asks only solid guarantees to prevent the return of terrible events like those which in 1914 brought her to the very point of death. We cannot count upon another miracle of the Marne.

If France had only obtained the treaties of guarantee for which she had been led to hope during negotiations for the Treaty of Versailles, Ah! she would feel at ease. But, unhappily, she is still awaiting these treaties.

We cannot establish the international *moral* for which we are working if this *moral* is not founded on the integral respect of treaties.

A PEACE GESTURE.

As for Germany, what is the gesture or, we might say, the criterion by which we will recognise if she sincerely wants peace with us, if she wants to help us construct for the world a programme of life? The answer is simple, I believe. If Germany wants to prove she has a will to collaborate in the international *intente* she must enter the League of Nations under the very acceptable conditions that have been offered her. Upon her entry into the League depends the solution of the problem of security as well as the solution of the difficulties pending between the Allies and ourselves.

KENYA COMMISSION.

PROPOSED LAND RESERVATION.

MR. POLAK'S VIEWS.

SANTINIKETAN, June 2.

Mr. C. F. Andrews has received the following communication from Mr. H. S. L. Polak on the Ormsby-Gore Commission report:—It appears to me that there are two solid objections to the Government of India's proposal to send an officer to Kenya to inspect the reservation of land in the lowlands that, in pursuance of the white paper proposals, the Kenya Administration, upon instructions from the Colonial Office, intends to set aside for occupation and development by Indians by way of compensation for being deprived of land ownership in the highlands. The first of these primary objections is that Indians ought to have nothing whatever to do with any further alienation of lands in Kenya at what must necessarily be the expense of the indigenous population. The natives of Kenya have already been deprived of large areas in the Colony which have been granted to white settlers. If the Indian settlers are to participate in this spoliation, it is hard to say in what respect they are morally superior to their white fellow-colonists, and there is no doubt that the character for moral earnestness which they have assumed ever since they publicly declared that the interests of the native population should predominate over those of the immigrant communities, would be open to the most serious challenge. If the people of India were to support a hypocritical attitude of this kind, they would be not only parties to a callous piece of selfishness, but they would also be depriving themselves of an important argument bearing closely upon their own claim for swaraj.

The second great objection is that to accept an Indian enclave in the lowlands would be to condone and to acknowledge the validity of the segregation policy in so far as in the white paper it has been adopted as regards the highlands. This would raise all kinds of similar problems in Tanganyika and Uganda. And India would have lost not only all along the line, but the basic argument against the application of the policy in other fields. I therefore most earnestly venture to hope that no support will be given to the appeal of the Government of India for funds to enable them to send an officer to Kenya for the purpose of investigating the desirable qualities or otherwise of the proposed land reservation.—A. P.

INDIA'S EXCISE REVENUE.

A STEADY INCREASE

WINTERTON ON BOMBA COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Mr. Cecil Wilson, in the House of mons on May 6th, asked the Under-S tary of State for India to state in p sterling the net excise revenue of for the years 1921-22, 1922-23, and 1 respectively; what was the recorde sumption of country spirits in e those years in Bengal, Madras, Bo Sind, Bihar and Orissa, the United vinces, the Punjab, the Central Pr and Berar, Assam, and Burma respec and what was the percentage of revenue as compared with the total nue accruing to the Provincial Gover in each case for the year 1923-24.

Earl Winterton, in reply, circulat following statement:—

	1921-22. Rs.	1922-23. Rs.	192 Rs.
Net revenues	17,18,61,914	18,55,21,656	19,4
Less compensations	14,81,274	12,91,642	2
	Rs 17,03,80,640 (£11,358,709)	18,42,30,014 (£12,282,001)	19,2 (£12,

RECORDED CONSUMPTION OF COU SPIRITS (a).

	1921-22. proof gns.	1922-23 Proof gns.	192 Proo
Bengal	599,415	593,356	6
Madras	1,644,417	1,575,439	1,5
Bombay	2,085,774	1,779,715	1,6
Sind	139,706	137,290	12
Bihar & Orissa	1,079,281	1,241,280	1,1
United Provinces	576,881	476,037	4
Punjab	300,767	188,000	1
Cent. Provinces and Berar	569,125	618,607(b)	6
Assam	152,349	178,866	1
Burma	146,597	151,689	1

(a) Excluding outstill areas for wh tistics of consumption are not availab
(b) Figures for calendar years.

PERCENTAGE OF EXCISE REVEN COMPARED WITH TOTAL REVEN

Rs.	1923-24. Revenue. Lakhs.	Excise Revenue Rs. Lakhs.
Madras	1299.4	517.6
Bombay	1452.8	417.4
Bengal	1013.2	208.8
United Provinces	1031.1	130.8
Punjab	915.8	104.1
Burma	858.2	119.4
Bihar and Orissa	528.3	183.3
C. P. and Berar	517.1	130.7
Assam	210.9	60.5

SPIRITS IMPORTED INTO INDI

In reply to Mr. Cecil Wilson, who him to state the quantity and valu pounds sterling, of potable spirits in into India during the year 1923-24, amount of revenue derived therefrom the countries from which the spirits w ported, Earl Winterton (Under-Secreta India) issued the following statement:

Articles and Country of Origin.	Quantity in gallons.	V
BRANDY—		
United Kingdom	14,630	...
France	273,899	...
Germany	50,509	...
Java	6,886	...
Other countries	2,523	...
Total	348,498	...
GIN—		
United Kingdom	74,448	...
Netherlands	8,931	...
Other countries	1,811	...
Total	85,190	...
LIQUEURS—		
United Kingdom	4,264	...
Denmark	1,112	...
France	6,498	...
Other countries	1,897	...
Total	13,771	...
RUM—		
United Kingdom	4,874	...
Germany	13,408	...
Java	103,818	...
Other countries	1,042	...
Total	123,142	...
WHISKY—		
United Kingdom	509,142	...
Germany	14,250	...
Other countries	3,421	...
Total	526,813	...
OTHER POTABLE SPIRITS—		
United Kingdom	16,347	...
Ceylon	13,218	...
Hong Kong	10,340	...
Java	33,646	...
China (exclusive of Hong Kong & Macao)	9,526	...
Other countries	11,743	...
Total	94,820	...
Grand total potable spirits	1,191,944	... 1,1

The net receipt derived from im spirits and liquors in 1923-24 was £1,3

INDIA AND PROHIBITION.

Mr. Cecil Wilson asked the Secretary of State for India wheth attention had been called to the rep the Bombay Excise Committee, in wh was recommended that prohibitio drink and drugs should be comple early as possible; and whether, as the bay Government had passed a reso upon the report to the effect that efforts should be made to surmount financial and administrative difficult could arrange for a copy of the repo of the resolution to be placed in the

Earl Winterton, in reply, said the tion of the Department had been to the report and resolution. The tion adopted the recommendation o committee that the Government sho clare that the total extinction of th in alcoholic drink and drugs by steps was the goal of their Excise and stated that a serious effort sh made to surmount the difficulties, financial and administrative, whic in the way of the adoption of policy. It also outlined the actio the Government proposed to take th immediate future.

A copy of the report and reso h added, would be placed in the li

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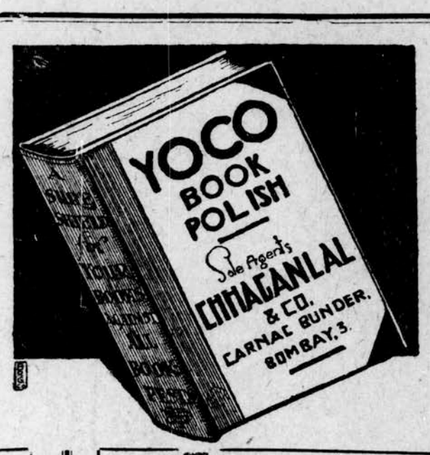

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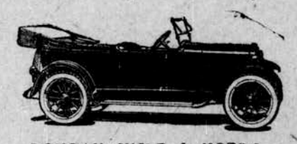

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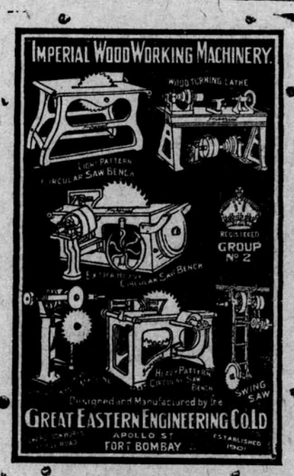

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POLITICIANS AND JOURNALISTS.

MR. BALDWIN'S SPEECH

"CANNOT HAVE TOO GOOD A PRESS."

The Prime Minister was the principal guest at the 65th annual dinner of the Newspaper Society at the Hotel Victoria, London, on May 5th. In the course of his speech proposing the toast of the Society, Mr. Baldwin said —

I referred a moment ago to Mr. Spender. I have only had time to dip into his most interesting book, but I have read enough of what he says of the relations of the press and of Parliament and of politicians together that he takes rather a gloomy view of that profession which he so very worthily represents. "It is quite true," he says, "that a newspaper in a modern community is an essential part of government," and he says the press might get on without politics, but politics cannot get on without the press, because he says in the old days the politicians told things and the journalists commented on them. I see nothing peculiar in the old days in that. (Loud laughter.)

He goes on to say that the one was the artist and the other the critic. I have made no claim to be an artist. The answer to the second part of that question is in the affirmative. The rule, he says, in the old days was for newspapers to take their directions from the politicians. It is so no longer. I quite agree. But let us not, therefore, conclude that the converse is the rule. Of course there is a substantial amount of truth in a great deal of what Mr. Spender has said, but I do not think the picture should be all shadow.

It is quite true that many newspaper proprietors think in terms of circulation, but we politicians are also very liable to think in terms of majorities, and if we do sometimes complain that you publish certain aspects only of the truth, yet it is equally true that truth is many-sided—(laughter)—and it is not as easy to tell the whole of the truth as is often supposed, for there are no two persons who would live an identical version of the same incident.

And when I remember the fallibility of Parliamentarians I sometimes marvel at the high quality of a great deal of the work of the press.

Now is democracy be a reality, if its interest is to be aroused, and its intelligence quickened, you cannot have on the one hand too good a press and you cannot have too large an audience. There was never a time when the production of opinion was more energetic, and its held more unimpeded its effectiveness more certain than to-day. The millions of silent voters may feel that they indeed have but little part to play directly in the government of the country, but it is true to say that they have the power—and this is inherent in true democracy—to express their ultimate approval or disapproval on the great question of policy. And democracy after all is, or should be government by popular discussion, and popular discussion in one syllable is talk.

I should very much prefer myself, like a famous general, to be silent in seven languages than to talk in one but I recognise that it is part of my duty to talk. But it is your duty as it is mine—and your power in this matter is far greater than mine—it is your duty to educate the democracy that they may be fitted to bear the appalling weight of responsibility that is placed upon them in these days and by our Constitution. (Cheers.)

And while it would be an impertinence for me in my ignorance to venture to tell you how you should conduct your business I yet feel that I cannot do wrong before I sit down to read to you the words of one of the greatest of living journalists on the ideals of your profession. Speaking on journalism and the conduct of a newspaper, he said:

Fundamentally it implies honesty, cleanness, courage, fairness, a sense of duty to the reader and the community. The newspaper is of necessity something of a monopoly and its first duty is to shun temptations of monopoly. Its primary office is the gathering of news. At the peril of its soul it must see that the supply is not tainted. Neither in what it gives, nor in what it does not give, nor in the mode of presentation must the unclouded face of truth suffer wrong. Comment is free, but facts are sacred. Propaganda, so called, by this means is hateful. The voice of opponents, no less than that of friends, has a right to be heard. Comment is also justly subject to a self-imposed restraint. It is well to be frank, it is even better to be fair.

Those are noble words, and it is a counsel possibly of perfection, but in them is the ideal of the higher type of English journalism, which is the highest type in the world. They are the words of Scott, of the "Manchester Guardian." (Loud cheers.)

NO HIGHER IDEAL

And as one who has read newspaper all his life I can imagine no higher ideal for a great profession to live up to, and I think I understand sufficiently the spirit of the true journalist to realise this, that whatever his political and social views may be, he feels and knows in his heart that the presentation of facts in such a way as to mislead the public is not journalism but it is prostitution. It is in the firm belief that these ideals which I have read to you are the ideals of the majority, possibly of all the great provincial press in England, that I feel such pleasure, and feel it to be an honour to ask you to drink the toast with me of the Newspaper Society, coupled with the name of Mr. Astle.

The Chairman, in reply, said that was the first time in the history of the Society that they had had the privilege of having the Prime Minister as their principal guest.

FOREST WEALTH OF INDIA.

WAYS AND MEANS TO DEVELOP IT.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 2.

With the examination to-day of Sir Peter Clutterbuck, Inspector-General of Forests, the Economic Enquiry Committee concluded the work of recording evidence. The Committee would now proceed to consider its conclusions and drafts its report within the next six weeks. Sir Peter Clutterbuck was examined at length solely on India's forest wealth and produce and how to ascertain the country resources in this respect.

Questioned at length by Sir M. Visvesvarraya, Sir Peter Clutterbuck said Government possessed complete information regarding the outturn of timber and fuel from various Government forests and their value but there were private forests and Malguzari forests about which information was not available. As regards the former private owners would be reluctant to supply accurate information for fear of being taxed while they might be able to ascertain with some difficulty yields from Malguzari forest.

He mentioned that the Empire Forestry Conference in 1920 asked all parts of the Empire to have an immediate survey of forest resources both at present and in future. Accordingly a memorandum was prepared by the Government of India which went beyond the annual forest administration report inasmuch as it gave not only the present return but also indicated the possible supplies in future. The last Empire Forestry Conference held in Canada in 1923 asked them to prepare more detailed statement of forest resources and gave five years for the purpose. When the next Conference would meet in Australia in 1928 Government of India's representative would be expected to go with detailed statistics. The witness therefore assured the Committee that the Government of India and provinces were already on the way to get statistics of the kind required by the Committee.

The President asked why should not the Conference be held in India. Sir Peter replied that if India extended an invitation the Conference would gladly come to India. Indeed India possessing most forest resources of the Empire should invite the Conference. Replying to Professor Burnett Hurst the witness admitted that in calculating the forest wealth they would have to consider produce used for domestic and public purposes. Witness held that among the forest produce industries village carpenter and builders work was of sufficient importance.

Professor Burnett Hurst asked whether the result of any survey about the forest produce at present would not be more or less guess which could not be relied upon. Witness agreed.

The President asked supposing more capital was put into forest development and transportation provided would the forests produce much more than at present.

Witness: Not in immediate future

The President: "Then have you reached your maximum?"

Witness: We have hardly begun our minimum (laughter).

He explained that when the British took over the country its forests were in a state of deterioration. It would take a hundred years for these to grow up and provide them with yield. Sixty years of work were already over and in another forty years their reserves would fully develop when he anticipated that India's revenue would increase from net two crores to over fifty crores. At present however they must not lay hands on resedves. Fuel supply in India was and could remain ample.

IMPORTANT FOREST INDUSTRIES.

The President asked thet witness as to what were important forest industries in the country and what was the department doing to help them.

Witness said the most important industry was railway carriages and wagons. The State railways particularly used Indian wood. Then there were match factories, saw mills, furniture, etc. Government was maintaining at the Dehradun Forest economist and research workers who experimented and let trade and public know the results so that industris might be started by those who had capital to invest. It however required a great deal of organisation and care to make a success of these industries.

The President: Those who start first company generally fail while those who buy it succeed. (Laughter).

Witness that is generally so.

Continuing, witness expressed an opinion that with a view to estimate minor forest produce the post of a officer in charge of this work which had been held in abeyance as a result of economy should be resanctioned. The collection of information on minor forest produce would then be easy. He incidently opened that incocaping had in some sphere only ascentuated trade depression. Sir Peter Clutterbuck also opined that India could be self-supporting in matter of bobbin industry and that India need not import bobbin worth about thirty lakhs, that she was doing at present. There was only one bobbin factory in Bareilly at present. The santonin industry could also be started.

Questioned by the president witness said Government forests were divided into four classes: reserved, protected, unclassed and leased.

Asked to explain these classes by Mr. Burnett Hurst witness said the eventual aim was to make all reserved forest. They began by declaring all unclassed forests and then by a careful investigation and selection they promoted unclassed to the protected and thereafter to the reserved. In some provinces like the Central Province there were now no unclassed forest worth the name, while in Burma where they were. Very backward forests were mostly unclassed. So far as Burma was concerned forests covered eighty per cent. of land. It would not be desirable to keep so much part of the land occupied by forests and slowly they must be making way for extension in the cultivated area till they reduced the percentage of forests to about forty per cent. As regards the leased forests these were leased by Government from private owners for the purpose of reservation and development. Government generally took twenty per cent. of the return and eighty per cent. was paid to the owner.

Replying to Mr. Kaul witness said the total revenue of Government from the forest produce was 5 crores thirty-nine lakhs a year while free grant forest rights were valued at 76 lakhs. He instanced that teak wood which Government sold at Rs. 40 was known to sell in the market at Rs. 250. Upon this Professor Burnett Hurst asked that if the difference between the value paid to the Government and the market value was six times how could they state that the return received by Government represented the real value of forest produce. Sir Peter Clutterbuck said he would leave the forest produce to be judged as they would judge the price of wheat Would they consider the price received by the farmer and the price prevalent at Karachi. He said Government was obtaining the best price it could and was working as quasi commercial department. He did not support the views of those who held that Government should employ state agency instead of private agency. This was a fallacy because a man in service would not be as interested in economy and proper return as a private individual given a contract Mr Kaul added that speaking from experience he thought that timber paid only if sold soon otherwise it was a dead loss to the contractors and that the difference between the value received by Government and the market value represented the price of the services rendered by various people who had handled the trade.

A JACKAL RUNS AMOK.

BITES 150 PERSONS IN A C.P. VILLAGE.

NAGPUR, June 2.

During the night time, at about eleven o'clock, at Bhandara, while the people were asleep in the open spaces of their compounds owing to the summer heat, a mad jackal came out from the jungles and went round biting males, females and children—whoever it could catch hold of. About 150 persons suffered from jackal bite while about sixty persons were admitted into the Mayo Hospital, Nagpur for treatment and they are improving. The jackal played mischief for successively two or three nights and was chased without any success.—A.P.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

JUSTICE PARTY PROGRAMME.

MADRAS, June 2.

At a meeting of the South Indian Liberal Federation, City branch, the All-Indian non-Brahmin Congress Committee, the Dravidian Association and twenty clubs, the programme of the "Justice" party in connection with City Municipal Works was adopted. Among the several items on the programme are reduction of taxation to the lowest limit consistent with provision and maintenance of efficient standard of civic comfort to all inhabitants, retrenchment in every sphere of municipal administration and free and compulsory elementary education to all children, of school-going age.—A. P.

THE "DNYAN PRAKASH."

PROSCRIBED FROM NIZAM'S TERRITORY.

POONA, June 2.

The Nizam has prescribed the "Dnyan Prakash" the Marathi daily issued from Poona which is the organ of the Servants of India Society on the ground of its writings being of a dangerous character. —A. P.

BAN AGAINST MR. MALAVIYA

STILL HOLDS GOOD.

POONA, June 2.

It is stated in well informed circles here that the report published by the "Nizam Vijay," a weekly issued from Hyderabad, (Deccan,) that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has not been prevented from entering His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Territories by the Nizam, lacks confirmation and that the ban against Pandit Malaviya holds good.—A. P.

THE "BANDE MATARAM" CASE.

MULTAN, June 2.

In the case against the "Bande Mataram" Major Wadia, who was in charge of the Multan Central Jail, said that the majority of prisoners (Sikh) left jail with their weights increased. No prisoner was beaten and none died of heat stroke, during his tenure of sixteen months. He averred his attitude towards the the Akalis was free from any tinge of aversion.—A. P.

SOFIA TRIAL.

PEN-PICTURE OF COURT SCENE.

THE PRISONERS.

The Sofia Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" wrote as follows on 11 May:—The trial by court-martial of Zadgorsky, Friedman, Daskaloff, Kambourefff, and Koeff began this morning. Zadgorsky, the sacristan of St. Nedelia Cathedral, is accused of admitting the perpetrators of the outrage to the roof of the church, where they placed the explosives. Friedman is accused of having instigated and planned the outrage; Daskaloff and Kambourefff of sheltering the sacristan; Koeff of sheltering and concealing Menkoff, one of the perpetrators of the crime, who was killed while resisting arrest. Three further suspects, Kossovsky, Dimitroff, and Petrini, who have so far eluded capture, will be tried *in contumaciam*.

The indictment was completed several days ago and recommeds the death penalty for all the accused.

The Court assembled at ten o'clock in the lecture hall of the Fourth Artillery Barracks. Everyone entering the hall was searched for arms. Three judges sat before the long table beneath the lantern screen. The presiding judge was Lieutenant Colonel Ikonomoff. In front of their table was another small table covered with an embroidered cloth on which lay a crucifix and a Greek Testament with with richly ornamented brass covers. Two captain acted as counsel for the defence. The prosecuting counsel was Captain Mikoloff. Three civilian lawyers, representing claims for damages put forward by the State, by the Church, and by bereaved families, were also present.

The prisoners, none of whom bore any obvious marks of maltreatment, were brought in one after another, and having replied to questions about their age and other particulars, took their stand against the wall to the right of the judges' table. They were guarded by eight soldiers with fixed bayonets.

THE PRISONERS

The Sacristan Zadgorsky is a tall, thin man with drooping shoulders, a long drooping moustache, swarthy unshaven face, and expressionless eyes. His hands were handcuffed behind his back. He answered questions in a dull, drawling voice. Friedmann was obviously the leading spirit among the prisoners. He moved about as freely as the encircling ring of soldiers, who watched his every motion, allowed. He has slight limp, for he was wounded in the leg when the police made an unsuccessful attempt to arrest him about a fortnight before the outrage at Saint Nedelia. He is 29 years old, a small, thin man with dark, abundant hair, black moustache, sharp Jewish features, swarthy complexion, and hard, black eyes. He alone seemed to take an interest in the proceedings. Sometimes he would listen intently; sometimes he would look worried and move his hands and fingers in an abrupt, nervous manner. Sometimes he seemed to subside, and then his eyes would stare, tense and rigid, while his lower jaw, dropping slightly, would be screwed to one side, giving his whole face an expression of one paralysed by sudden terror. He was without handcuffs perhaps because his wound made escape impossible.

Daskolop has a squat figure, close cropped hair, and flat, expressionless face. A dirty cloth was bound tightly round his neck. He bit his lips incessantly and never ceased twitching his hands. Kambourof is only 21 years old. His face was like that of a man being strangeled by the grip of some invisible hand, his features livid, his mouth half open as though he were gasping for breath, his eyes almost strating out of their sockets and glassy with the annihilating fear of what was to come.

Koeff is a tall, powerfull man, 47 years old. An enormous clanking chain was fastened to his wrists and ankles. His features wore a darkly sullen expression.

BEREAVED MEN AND WOMEN

Trials are public, although the number of persons admitted is strictly limited. Amongst the onlookers were two women whose husbands had been killed beneath the ruins of Saint Nedelja. One of them, who was very young, had a face that seemed supernaturally white amid the dark shadows at the far end of the room. The mouth was set and drawn with intense grief. She hardly seemed even to notice the prisoners. The other widow, too, was pale with sorrow, but she stared at them all the time with a look of hard, concentrated furv. A young officer who had lost his wife gazed at them in an agonised and yet grim, sardonic manner. An elderly civilian who had also lost a relative and had himself been wounded (the bandages round his head were concealed by a black cap) contemplated the prisoners with tearful, wondering eyes and nervously bit his knuckles. It was a strange and terrible confrontation.

Counsel then made a brief statement contesting the competence of the Court because the offence had been committed before the proclamation of martial law. When he sat down again Friedman leaned over his table, talked to him in a low voice and suddenly grinned, so that his teeth and the whites of his eyes gleamed against the darkness of his swarthy, ratlike features. Friedman then addressed the judges and, speaking vivaciously, said he had had neither time no undisturbed leisure to study the indictment. He asked to be transferred to another prison.

The Court left the room for a few minutes, reassembled, declared itself competent, and disallowed the request made by the prisoner. The three civilian lawyers stated their claims. Then the presiding judge read the long indictment, while the prisoners were huddled against the wall, a sombre, motionless group with faces all turned towards him, Friedman alone moving about nervously inside the ring of menacing bayonets held by the scowling soldiers. The Court adjourned after the indictment had been read. As some of the prisoners, particularly Friedman, may have some important revelations to make, and as some forty witnesses are to be called, the trial may last several days.

"A CONQUERING DEFEAT."

IMPRESSIONS OF GERMANY.

The following is an extract from an article by Mr. Oliver R. Baldwin (a son of of the Prime Minister and a member of the Labour Party) in the "Social-Democrat":—

It is difficult in England, with a salutary sea around us, to understand the situation of Europe. It is difficult to look ahead without being blinded by the darkness; but it is very easy to sit down and say, with a clear conscience, all is well in Europe.

In France you have a people, worn and tired, irritable from suffering, nervous and apprehensive of a return of the things gone by—things that killed and laid bare, that tortured and harried.

In Belgium, that cock-pit of war, in whose very atmosphere dissatisfaction and hopelessness seem to stalk like hungry wolves, there is a feeling of regret. The regret is often spoken aloud. The regret is based on the firm belief that 1914—1918 was all suffered for nothing. The last time they had been foolish; the next time it will be a polite invitation—"Passez donc, messieurs, voila l'Angleterre."

In both countries, therefore, you have a broken people. They will tell you their condition is the result of President Wilson's smile and England's perfidy.

It is no good calling them fools or attributing their attitude to ignorance. It is believed, as we might have believed, had we suffered in the war as they did.

You cross the frontier and you are in Germany, the defeated nation. Civilians—railwaymen, tram-drivers; the police, soldiers, all smartly dressed in uniforms, virile, self-confident, cheerful.

Here you feel is the real conquering people. And then you wonder at the extraordinary paradox—a beaten conqueror and a conquering defeat—France and Belgium on the one side, Germany on the other.

In the occupied territory the towns seem alive with virile manhood; the German pride is in their faces; their destiny in their carriage; and you know that the moment the Rhineland is free these men in their thousands will parade the streets and sing "Deutschland uber Alles" with a greater fervour than ever, for they will have a real object—revenge.

Now some people can go to Germany and talk to five hundred Socialists and, returning, say that Germany is pacifist and has forgiven all.

I do not believe it. I spoke to no Socialists. I spoke, in their language, to every Tom, Dick and Harry I met. I listened; I watched. I went to their beer houses and their music-halls. Let me give you one instance.

There is a music-hall in Cologne to which British officers and men often go. The seats in the boxes cost over two pounds each, and these were full of Germans. The drinks they drink are expensive; the little tables were covered. A revue was in progress.

At length a man comes before the curtain and recites a little doggerel verse which ends with the happy thought that "Germany will never be down so long as her children continue to play with toy soldiers." On this, the curtain rises and some sixty little boys, dressed in toy soldier uniforms, perform manoeuvres in front of a toy fort singing "Fatherland, my Fatherland," etc. This, then, for the occupied territory, in the visible presence of the occupiers.

The seed is being sown, that's all.

S. INDIA CYCLONE DAMAGE'

OOTACAMUND, June 2.

The Government of Madras has received another report from the Collector, Guntur District, with regard to the damage of life and property during the recent cyclone. The total number of deaths so far reported is 36, but of these 11 are considered to be doubtful. The estimated number of houses and buildings damaged are, tiled houses 591, thatched houses and sheds 2,344. The loss of cattle is estimated as follows: Horned cattle 6,941; Sheep and goats 7,552. These flocks and herds belong in a large measure to the upland portions of the district whence they had been brought to Delta taluks as usual during this season for manuring purposes. The above figures are from Tenali, Raipelli and Repatla taluks. The worst affected portions of the district. With regard to remedial measures what is most urgently needed is provision for housing the poor and the Collector estimates, at least Rs. 20,000 will be required for loans under the Agricutural Loans Act. Railway communications have been restored completely but telegraphic communications are still broken down in certain places.—A. P.

LABOUR LIGHTS AT WHITEHALL.

GRAND MOGUL MUSING.

(BY B. F. BHARUCHA.)

When Birkenhead came to office after the Assam Dinner speech, he saw an urgent letter before him:—

Dear Birkenhead,

Your Assam Dinner speech is surprising, saddenning and embarrassing. I never dreamt, you had succumbed to Sydenham and Co. Lansbury and I are coming this evening. Wedgwood.

B.:—What is this fresh trouble? From the day I have been the S. of S. for India, I have endless letters, censures, snubs and alarming interviews! India Office is no longer a bed of roses. And but for power and prospects, I would have thrown up the job ere this. A knock at the door, and there enter Wedgwood and Lansbury.

W.:—Birkenhead, what is this new bomb-shell?

B.:—What do you mean, Wedgwood?

W.:—This speech of yours at the Assam Dinner. Is that your reply to Das' Faridpur speech?

B.:—No, not quite.

W.:—But is it not your first pronouncement on India after the Faridpur speech?

B.:—Yes, it is.

W.:—And didn't you practically ignore Das's offer of honorable co-operation?

B.:—Well, they may say so.

W.:—But didn't you say at the speech, that sufficient trial has not been given to the Reforms scheme, and that immediate change is not contemplated?

B.:—Yes, I said something to that effect.

W.:—Then, Birkenhead, you are parrotting the cry of the Die-Hards in England, India, Sydenham Meston and Co.

B.:—Not quite.

W.:—Nay, you are prejudicing your interviews with Reading.

B.:—Why do you say that, Wedgwood?

W.:—For are you not anticipating your conclusions? Are you not shutting out discussions with the Joint Committee, with the Cabinet and with the Opposition?

B.:—Why do you allege that Wedgwood?

W.:—Why? Aren't you making important statements of Indian policy right in the midst of your continued consultations with Reading?

B.:Leave it at that, Wedgwood. Say, what brings you and dear old Lansbury here.

L.:—Birkenhead, we have come to warn you. You are on a wrong track. Bengal can't be cowed down by ordinances. They will stiffen the opposition; they will widen the gulf between Britain and India.

B.:—What do you propose to do, Lansbury?

L.:—Know India, as we do—not from Anglo-Indian and I. C. S. sources; not from old satraps like Sydenham, Meston and Co., not wholly from Reading and his entourage—but from independent, impartial and experienced sources. In 1915, India was wholesouled with Britain. In 1925, she is fast drifting away from Britain. And if you delay fairplay with India, believe me, Birkenhead, India will be a lost dominion."

B.:—Lansbury, do you want me to co-operate with Das? Do you want me to clasp his hand of friendship? Is he not a Revolutionary, a Republican, a rank extremist?

L.:—No, Birkenhead, no. That's why I told you, you are on a wrong track.

B.:—But tell me Lansbury, do you rank him with Sapru, Sastri, Besant and Chintamani?

L.:—Why, Birkenhead, to-day the demands of Das are not a whit more than those of the leaders whom you have named.

B.:—But, Lansbury, do you propose to give Dominion status straight away to India, and then to add to unemployment in England, and a free hand to German, Japanese and American manufactures?

L.:—I say again, you are on a wrong track. India is not thoughtless. India is not imprudent. India is not ungrateful. India is not opposed to any amicable and equitable understanding that we may arrive at with her recognised leaders, whereby her freedom to govern herself is recognised by Britain, and that India on the other hand will treat Britain as the most favoured race for trade and commerce.

B.:—Hm. That is Imperial Preference, Lansbury. We can do it now, without talking of India's freedom, etc.

L.:—You are not quite out of the woods, Birkenhead. We have imposed, in a subtle manner, a policy of Preference favourable to us and ruinous to India.

B.:—How, when, Lansbury?

L.:—What is the Excise Duty on yarn, on Indian beer and liquor but preference in disguise? What is our Exchange and Currency Policy, but extortion in fine? India is bled white, she can't stand further exploitation. She is willing for a fair partnership with Britain—whereby British connection, British capital, British trade are all safeguarded, and whereby India is saved from domination, starvation and nudity, and becomes the mistress in her own house.

B.:—Is this urgent?

L. and W.:—It is urgent, it is essential. And if delayed, it will spell disaster to Britain and India.—They both exit, leaving Birkenhead musing at his desk.

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OUR NASIK LETTER.

MAHARASHTRA'S "BAD BLUNDER."

GOVERNOR DISALLOWS MR. PRADHAN'S BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, June 1.

For the last three years, Nasik has been following the example of Poona, and organising a series of public lectures during the spring. This year's series came to close yesterday. The lectures were delivered at "Yashwantrao Maharajah's Patangan" on the western bank of the river 'Godavari.' The 'Patangan' or open space may veritably be described as the Town Hall (of course, without a roof) of Nasik. It is a beautiful site commanding a fine view of the river studded on both its banks with temples and 'Dharmashalas.'

HOPE OF A UNITED CONGRESS

Among the notable lectures delivered in the series this year, may be mentioned those by Principal T. A. Kulkarni, Prof. Puntambekar, Mr. R. G. Pradhan, Dr. Hardikar, Mrs. Kashibai Herelekar and Mrs. Janakibai Sathe. There were not many lectures on political subjects. Mr. Pradhan spoke on the "Present Political Situation", and made a thoughtful contribution on the subject which has been engaging the minds of all our leaders. He earnestly pleaded for the reunion of all parties under the Congress flag. The yarn franchise, he said, must go, and the present leaders of the Congress must in concert with the leaders of the other parties, including the non-Brahman Party, devise a common agreed programme and policy. He expressed the hope that the next Congress would be a united Congress, like the Lucknow Congress held in 1916, and give its whole-hearted support to Dr. Besant's Commonwealth of India Bill, or any other smiflar Bill that might be framed. The Bill would embody the united demand of all the political parties in India, that is, of the entire nation. Mr. Pradhan added that if such a united national demand was ignominiously rejected the people of India would be quite justified in reconsidering the question of their political goal and adopting a policy that would make the Government bend to the popular will.

A meeting of the District Congress Committee was held a few days ago to consider Dr. Hardikar's proposal that a national volunteers' corps should be organised in Nasik. The proposal was favourably considered, and steps are being taken to form the corps

A BAD BLUNDER.

Public opinion here, as elsewhere, is divided on the proceedings of the Satara Conference. While there seems to be a general agreement with the resolution of the Conference, urging the abandonment of the Yarn Franchise, many people regret that the deliberations of the Conference should have been presided over by a young politician lacking in political experience and a comprehensive grasp of the political problem. His suggestion that 'Mahatmaji' should retire from the Congress is generally resented. On the whole, the feeling seems to be that the proceedings of the Conference were a bad blunder.

MR. PRADHAN'S BILL VETOED.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan has received a letter from the Government of Bombay informing that H. E. the Governor is unable to give sanction to his Primary Education Act (amendment) Bill. The object of the Bill was to provide for the introduction of universal compulsory, elementary education within a short, definite period. One of its clauses provided for the increase of grants payable by the Government to local bodies in aid of primary education. The ground on which H. E. has refused sanction is that the Bill, if passed, will involve Government in an additional annual expenditure of one crore of rupees which cannot be met from the normal available revenue.

AMERICA AND PERSIA.

The London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:—It is not expected, I am informed, that the American financial mission to Persia will remain in Teheran after the expiration of its three years' contract, and it will in all probability leave for the United States next July. London has been particularly interested in the worthy efforts of Mr. Millepaugh and the other financial advisers to succeed where Shuster had failed, and it views with genuine regret the comparative failure of this mission. Local circumstances, however, by which is meant chiefly the opposition of Persian officials and the determination of the Persian Premier, Riza Khan, to keep the army accounts out of the hands of the Americans proved too strong for Mr Millepaugh to touch much more than the superficial aspect of Persia's chronic ailment. In face of the non-co-operation of the Persian Mejliss and Government the mission appears to have found its plans for the economic reconstruction of the land of the Shah stultified.

The United States, however, have recently appointed a new Minister, Mr. Hoffmann Philip, to Persia. It may be recalled that soon after the Imbrie murder last summer the then American Minister, Dr. J. S. Kornfeld, resigned, and in the interval the United States have been represented by a Charge d'Affaires. In view of American financial interests in Persia the omission to fill the post sooner was strange, and it is a belated recognition of the importance of the post that has prompted President Coolidge to select the chief of the division of Near Eastern affairs of the State Department, Mr. Philip knows the East well, having served in Morocco, Abyssinia, and Constantinople.

"WORLD'S GREATEST INVESTOR."

MR. HOOVER ON AMERICAN TRADE BALANCE.

As the result of the foreign trade and financial exchanges of 1924, the sum American investments abroad has been increased by about 1,000,000,000, dol. to total in excess of 9,000,000,000 dol.

Announcing these figures in the third annual report of the Commerce Department on the "visible and invisible" foreign trade of the United States, Mr. Hoover (Secretary of Commerce) declares that "the United States is now the world's greatest investor."

The calculations made embraced, he said, not alone the exports and imports of commodities, the movements of gold, and the expenditure of American tourists, but take into the balance the sum of 40,000,000 dol. representing the estimated cost of bootlegged foreign liquors; the increase in deposits of foreigners in American banks, estimated for the year at 216,000,000, the remittances of immigrants to families in the old country, which reached the surprising total of 300,000,000, dol. and the missionary and charitable expenditures abroad by American religious and philantrophic individuals, which accounted for 55,000,000, dol.

When the balance is struck, the nation is shown to have set up a credit total in 1924 of 5,970,000,000 dol. for goods and services rendered abroad, while the countering total of credits earned in this country by foreigners, which includes the credit arising from the lending of Americans to foreign borrowers is 6,182,000,000. The differences is largely accounted for by the reports of Banks that foreign borrowers and trades have left 216,000,000 dol. on deposit against future drafts.

THIS YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS.

"This year's developments," Mr. Hoover says, "give the United States a stronger position than ever in international finance. The increasing importance of the invisible items in explaining our international trade is shown by the fact that in 1924 they were equivalent roughly to 22 per cent. of our total export, whereas in the period between 1896 and 1914 they were reckoned as only 8 per cent. But their nature has changed more than their magnitude, and still changes from year to year. Consequently, such studies as this, in spite of the impossibility of attaining absolute accuracy, are well worth the preparation."

As regards imports and exports of goods, the report shows that the United States had a favourable commodity trade balance of 970,000,000 dol. for the year, after allowance has been made for the smuggling of liquor. In the "invisible" items, totalling 790,000,000, dol. the earnings from previous foreign investment are set down at 614,000,000 dol. for the year, those from ocean freights at 76,000,000, dol. and those from services to foreign tourists at 100,000,000, dol. On the other land, foreign countries are estimated to have earned 600,000,000 dol. from American tourists, 150,000,000 dol. from investment in the United States, and 65,000,000 dol. from freight services. These with the immigrant remittances they received, totalled 1,178,000,000, dol. and were sufficient to give them a credit balance against the United States on all "invisible," items of 988,000,000 dol. for the year.

BULLION MOVEMENT.

As regards movement of capital and credit, the United States is shown to have imported 258,000,000 dol. more in gold than it exported for the year, and to have exported 36,000,000 dol. more in silver than it imported.

The whole record, Mr. Hoover says, illustrates a change from the conditions of ten years ago, when the "nation was heavily indebted to Europe," to a condition in which "the dollar is widely used in international transactions, even where the United States was not directly concerned."

INFORMATION FOR STUDENTS PROCEEDING TO AMERICA.

The General Secretary, Bombay Y. M. C. A. writes:—

Within the next few months numbers of Indian Students will be proceeding overseas in order to take up studies in the Universities and Colleges of Europe and America.

The "Committee on Friendly Relations among Foreign Students in America" which has its headquarters at 347, Madison Avenue, New York City, undertakes, when advised in advance, to meet students at any American port, and aid them to their destination.

Students entering American ports have often had unhappy experiences because no one has met them.

Information, which should include the student's full name, the name of boat, date of arrival, port, and the class in which the student is travelling may be sent direct to New York, or to the Gen. Secretary Bombay Y. M. C. A. who will be glad to render any help possible in the matter of introductions and information.

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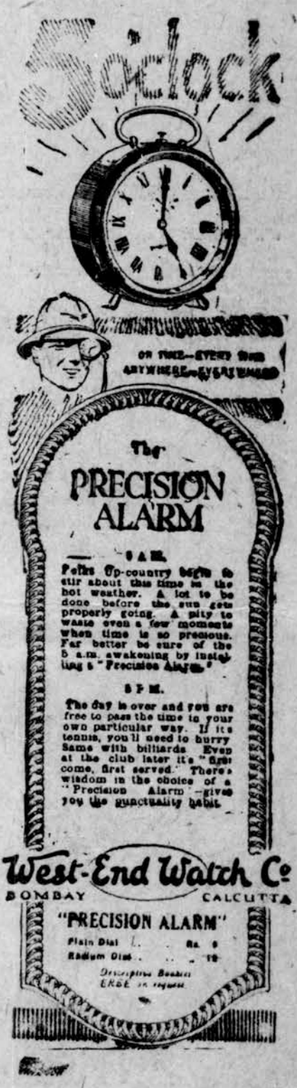

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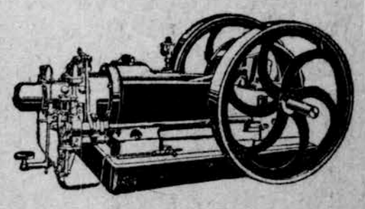

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